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VIENNA'S EXPOSITION.

Opening Day—Scenes in the Fair Building—Picturesque Sights—An Assemblage of Historical Personages.

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VIENNA, Thursday, May 1.

There is no doubt about the value of "a beginning" in any work, whether it leads to failure or success. The wise old Greeks, indeed, accounted the beginning as half of the whole. But sometimes the half that is left undone is greater than that half which has been accomplished. The "Wien Weltausstellung" has been opened, and rarely has so much of a beginning left so large a tail behind it. It is in the nature of the essence of a Universal Exhibition never to be ready for exhibition on the opening day. The conceptions and ideas of men of enterprise are forever baffled by inert matters which they cannot dominate. The "world" is summoned to come and see, and it comes! The day is fixed, and the hours are numbered, and the whole force of a nation is concentrated on the execution of a task, and it presents the world with an "opening." "The best laid schemes of men and mice gang aft a'glee," wrote Burns, long ago. A fine beginning—that which will be a show worthy of the care that has been bestowed on it—of the aspirations it has created, and of the ends to which it is destined in the development of the influences of an ancient monarchy as well as in the demonstration of the vital force of the rivalry which urges the nations of the world to strive continuously for the palm of pre-eminence in arts, sciences, and in all that constitutes what is called civilization. A fine beginning of such a "Weltausstellung" we had, indeed, to-day. But it was rather in what it promised than in what it performed that the ceremony was noteworthy. Perhaps the greater part of the vast crowd which was assembled under the roof of the Grand Rotundo would have been quite as much gratified by the sight of so many imperial and royal personages upon the estrade as if their presence was not occasioned by the ceremonies connected with a grand national undertaking. But when the Kaiser of Austria, and King of Hungary, Bohemia, &c., led his glittering files of crowned guests through the lengthening naves and many-linked aisles of the huge temple in which industry and intelligence are to be enthroned, he must have felt that the old stigma of unreadiness which has been attached to Austria was not quite wiped off by the state in which the interior presented itself to them. It is true that much of the blame is due to the plethora which has choked the railway system, but that plethora is owing, in a large measure, to unskilful treatment, and a little, perhaps, to constitutional defect.

OPENING DAY.

Let us, however, proceed to give an account of the ceremony itself. The building has been well described by pen and pencil, and made familiar to the world. Nothing is more wearisome and distracting than a long array of words applied to measurement of space and details of architectural structure, so we shall get away at once to the Prater and join the crowd which, since the doors were opened at 9 o'clock, have been pouring into the Rotundo and arranging themselves in their places. It was not very easy, to be sure, to effect that joining, especially if one had to come from parts of the city away from the line of public vehicles. But let us be thankful for all that. With immense stupidity the hackney coachmen struck several days before the Exhibition opened, instead of waiting till the last moment. Strangers were thus warned beforehand, and made their arrangements accordingly. They could afford to pay the sums demanded by the proprietors of private carriages, which earned from $10 a day upward. The public, too, was prepared for the worst. But if the coachmen had only deferred action till the very day itself, or even the night before, the mischief and inconvenience they could have caused must have exceeded their fullest expectations. The day itself was like many of those with which the latter part of April has favored us, and made one feel how large are the licenses of the poets who sing of the charms of May, when all the world goes about the meads to gather flowers and inhale the balmy breeze. The sky was cold and gray. A true Viennese wind—teeth-chattering and relentless—swept through the streets, and as the hours wore on the heavens became more sombre and overcast, and the wind dying away somewhat permitted the clouds to drop their ungrateful showers in the dust, which one glint of sunshine revived, however, with magic power. The result of such weather was visible in the aspect of the crowd outside the building. The gentlemen were requested to wear uniform or evening dress and white ties. The ladies were solicited to appear in morning toilettes and bonnets; but the requests and solicitations of the authorities were not always attended to. The gentlemen were especially careful not to expose themselves to cold. They wore great coats and cloaks of every hue, so that there was over the general assemblage a spotty, dingy appearance, which the bright colors of the more hardy sex could not redeem. As to uniforms, it must be said that in any similar public ceremonial there would have been a greater display in the United States. There were hundreds of uniforms, of course, but they were almost lost in the mass of greys and browns and blacks. There was no military display inside the Rotundo, no lines of infantry or living avenues of sentries. These were, however, very verdant and *etincelant* oases in this bourgeoisie desert, and had a few rays of sunshine but vouchsafed to fall through the windows when the estrade was tenanted by its illustrious guests, there would no doubt have been wondrous effects of light, such as there was once when a feeble little gleam illuminated a group of Magyars, amid whom stood Andrassy, and when it seemed as if a diamond mine flecked with rubies and emeralds had been suddenly heaved up in sight.

WITHIN THE BUILDING.

When my vehicle deposited me at the entrance in front of the grand portico, it was about 9½ o'clock, and there was even then a considerable throng of chariots massed in the outside avenues. The arrangements were exceedingly simple—mounted police to direct the course of the drivers to the gateways—policemen and officials on foot to receive and guide the visitors—before each of the "portals" of the exhibition a military band was stationed playing in tune—as any Austrian military band can do—the waltzes, galops, mazurkas, &c., which the Viennese love. But it was too cold and raw to stop to listen to the best of music, where there was no dancing to warm one. The tickets, which were the objects of such solicitude, were lottered, and bore a plan of the building on the reverse, and as each division of the space of the Rotundo allotted to visitors had corresponding letters there was no difficulty in finding the particular allocation—each in the shape of the plane of a truncated cone, on which you were to move, if you could, and have your being for several rather weary hours. There were no barriers between the spaces, nothing but a purple worsted cord, to separate one letter from the other, and there were iron chairs placed for the ticket-holders, which were, however, taken at discretion, and bore no reference to anything but the number of the tickets issued. When the time of the opening approached there was a considerable space left between the front of the seats at the broad end and the narrow end resting on the main avenue, through which the imperial procession was to pass, of each division, for fond as the Viennese are of pleasure and of sight-seeing there were many who did not like to spend twenty-five florins, or $12 50, for a ticket for the one day, and the Commissioners reserved a considerable number of tickets for purchasers. The Austrians are almost as attentive as Americans to womankind, and the "dames" had certainly the best places. No one would have grumbled had they kept them. But, alas! the moment the show began, many of the fair ladies stood up on their chairs, and, instead of catching a glimpse of a kaiser or a prince, one could only see a chignon or a pouffe. It was a most orderly multitude, so sedate, and almost silent till the great excitement of the day caused the upheaving of the deep. Nothing is so dangerous to regulations as long waiting and endurance of them, and after an hour or so the more restless spirits began to move about on the floor below the "dames," and then the bolder of them invaded adjoining precincts, and seized unappropriated chairs, dragging them off to chosen spots, as ants haul away grains of wheat. Indeed, there was not much for the eye to rest upon or to satisfy contemplation. The Central Fountain, begirt with blooming azaleas, must have been rather a hateful object to some whose view of the imperial platform it intercepted, and as yet there are only a few groups of statuary and two large stalls to break the sweep of the circle, the pilasters around which were still moist with color. The general effect was grand, for the interior proportions are noble; but the proper study of mankind is man, and the lorgnettes were much more busy in watching the movements of the throng than in admiring the weeping angels which decorate the divisions of the dome, or the tracery of the Imperial monograms all around the walls. The rows of white chairs with purple velvet seats, placed in strict order in the entrance at the north of the rotunda, as yet unoccupied, indicated the places which would be occupied by the Emperor and his guests, but there was no double eagle or standard above, and indeed there was but a sorry display of flags outside the exhibition and none at all inside; and as for the streets, it may be said that a traveler who had been in Vienna a month ago would have fancied there was grief instead of rejoicing in the city, so great was the want of animation, principally owing to the absence of fiacres rattling about. There would not have been the least inconvenience had the public been permitted to look around them for an hour or so before the ceremonial began, and as yet the outside of the buildings, with their fine examples of plastic art, deserves contemplation far more than the crude interior, but with the drawback already mentioning there was some food for the curious in the gathering before them.

A MOTLEY GATHERING.

The nations of the world have not all come yet, and the large majority of the visitors were of German-speaking races. There were fez caps and Arab faces, Japanese in European Court-dresses, and some other oriental types, but there were thousands of black hatted, long tailed coated, and white tie wearing men, all looking like each other, and the faces of the women which were turned toward us were too distant, and the backs of the heads of those before us too near, to afford much opportunity for satisfactory examination. Nor was there any music inside—the faint strains of the band outside were wafted in now and then by the bitter northern blast, and under such escort we would sooner have been without them. Three hours passed in such "distractions" do not glide swiftly by, but half an hour before the time of the ceremonial opening there was gathered near the "throne-estrade" a very brilliantly-attired crowd indeed. On the right of the raised platform on which the chairs were placed was the Hofstaat, which was bright with green-plumed cocked hats and white tunics splashed with orders, and with the embroidered dresses of the court officers which were visible about the rows of fair ladies attired in all the bravery that Paris and Vienna can combine to produce; next these on the right there were all the diplomatists to be found in the Austrian capital, crusted with gold lace, and quite unlike the usually unostentatious people whom we find in the chancelleres of an afternoon. To the left of the throne-estrade, were the Ministry and the various officers of the departments of State, and to their left again were the members of the Reichsrath and delegations, to whom came next in order the Exhibition Commissioners and those of the provinces, the members of the Gesangsverein and the musicians, under Johann Strauss, being in the rear, and extending from the rear of the ministerial compartment to the back of the seats of the Commissioners. There every one was in full uniform, and the effect was sufficiently good, not the least remarkable personage in the crowd on the left of the throne being a man in full Highland costume, and Royal Stuart tartan. He claims descent from the Stuarts, and there were times when his appearance would have produced much trepidation about Balmoral had a member of the house of Hanover been there, as he calls himself Stuart of Albany.

THE MAGNATES OF HUNGARY.

The next most remarkable-looking people were certainly the magnates of Hungary. The Magyar noble may dress as he pleases—at least no one could tell us if there was any family tradition to regulate their costume—and they lay all climes, eras, and countries under contribution to their fancy or caprice. The result is generally a pelisse of some rich velvet stuff, doubled with costly furs, braided and flecked with precious stones, hanging from one shoulder, over a tunic of velvet, satin, or embroidered stuff, with diamond, emerald, or ruby studs, a pair of gold or silver encrusted pantaloons to match or set off the whole of the color of the pelisse, Hessian boots with embroidered tops—the whole surmounted by the most coquettish caps of furs and feathers, generally ornamented with aigrettes of precious stones. This dress is varied infinitely in cut and color; some wear scimitars and others sabres, and altogether they have an Oriental chic about them, and put one in mind of the "portrait of a rabbi by Rembrandt," which has been so often engraved. But bright as they were, when Andrassy came among them they all paled like so many candles in sunshine. He was a marvel—almost equal to old Prince Esterhazy at the coronation of Moscow, when he let fall pearls at every step, not from his mouth, but from his clothes. The Hungarian Minister wore the very brightest orange-red satin tunic and small-clothes that ever were seen, and that was not much, so richly were they covered with gold; and his boots were set with gems, and his white tunic, trimmed with silver fox and sable, was fastened with jewels, of which a multitude flickered on his breast. The uniforms and cocks' plumes of the Austrians around brought out this splendor all the more, and made the two British deputy lieutenants, Sir A. Rothschild and Sir R. Wallace, who were near in scarlet coatees, silver epaulettes, and cocked hats, look very mesquin indeed, although they could have probably bought up several dozen of their gorgeous brethren. Notwithstanding all these fine people and the charming faces which now and then peeped out from the crowd, it was weary waiting.

ARRIVAL OF ROYALTY.

There was no opportunity of seeing the arrival of the Emperor and the royal people, as the property of the Irish bird, of which Sir Boyle Roche spoke, of being in two places at once, had not been vouchsafed to us, but it was satisfactory to know that they kept their time and arrived at the Hof pavilion, inside the Exhibition inclosure, soon after 11½, where they assembled to form the procession. It was only a minute or two after 12 o'clock when the Emperor, respectfully invited by the Minister of Commerce to enter the rotunda, left the pavilion, and giving his arm to the Crown Princess of Prussia—Princess Imperial of Germany and Princess Royal of England—led the way to the southern portal, which is beautified by the fine group of Vincent Piltz representing Austria inviting the nations to join in the industrial fête, with Genius, Justice, and History by her side. Next to the Emperor came the Prince Imperial of Germany with the Empress of Austria on his arm, and then the Prince of Wales with the wife of the Senior Archduke on his arm. It is said that there was some difficulty in arranging the order of precedence, as the Prince of Wales would have taken rank before the Prince Imperial, inasmuch as the latter was not born imperial and the older kingdom would have had a right to its seniority. However this was all arranged perfectly. At the first bar of the national "God Preserve the Emperor," every face was turned toward the grand entrance, and there was that rushing noise, like the sound of a great river at night, which follows the simultaneous movement of a multitude; but no one much heeded the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, who, wand his hand, walking backward, preceded the Kaiser; for all were waiting for his appearance within the building to let loose the pent-up volume of "Hochs," which, in a moment more, swelled through the Rotundo as Franz Joseph, with the fair wife of the Prince Imperial—one of the cleverest and best women in the world—stepped within the portal, and with modulated pace passed the agitated ranks of people, looking "every inch a king" in full dress of Austrian Field Marshal General, and with insignia of the Garter of England, the Black Eagle of Prussia, the Lion of Belgium, the Elephant of Denmark, set off on his snow-white tunic. The people scarcely noted the order in which came trooping in, each with an archduchess on his arm, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Belgium, the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, the Duke of Coburg, Prince Arthur of England, and a full section of Austrian archdukes, and did not look at all at the staff which flooded the avenue in their rear. The acclamations were redoubled as the Emperor mounted the estrade, and almost drowned the massive chorus.

When the Emperor handed the Crown Princess—and as she loves to style herself in addition, Crown Princess of England—to her chair, on his right hand, the tempest of "Hochs" burst forth again, and were again and again renewed as his distinguished followers assumed their places. Francis Joseph, turning toward his people, slowly inclined his head in acknowledgment. What a Hapsburg all over!—the tall, slight, straight figure, cut out with military precision; the serene, rather melancholy, look in the well-set eyes; the obstinate but not heavy brow and the firmly-placed head might belong to one of any other race, but the lip of the house cannot be imitated, and the Emperor, though not endued with such full plenitude of it as is his uncle, shows a full share of it from beneath the part of his heavy moustache. He wore the pure white Austrian tunic of a General, the broad, bright yellow ribbon of the *toison d'or* over one shoulder, and the ribbon of the garter over the other, and the blood-red trousers and gold stripe of the service. The Prince Imperial of Prussia was in the uniform of the Prussian Cuirassiers—white tunic, silver epaulettes and great jack boots, and wore the orders of the Garter, St. Stephan, the Lion and the Elephant, and took his place next the Empress, on the left hand of the Emperor. As to her Imperial Majesty, if time has not passed her by unscathed, it may be said he has lingered over his task and made it a labor of love, for she is yet one of the fairest ladies any land can boast of, and is full of grace and dignity. The Prince of Wales stood on the Emperor's right, and thus a compromise was effected on a knotty point. He wore the scarlet, gold-laced tunic of a British General officer, and the orders of St. Stephan, the Elephant and Lion. He looks very well, but his baldness increases rather too rapidly. His brother, Prince Arthur, in the sombre uniform of the Rifle Brigade, relieved by one bright spot, the star on his breast, was the plainest in attire but not the least striking of the figures on the platform, among whom towered a number of Hapsburg's archdukes and the Duke of Coburg, who has not the least resemblance to the late Prince Consort, his brother, except in height and bulk. The House of Austria is exceedingly numerous, as you may see by a glance at the almanac of Gotha, and one of the royal visitings of ceremony, which involved uniting on all the members of it then in Vienna, lasted nearly a day, and included more than a dozen calls on archdukes and some on archduchesses as well. One by one the chairs on the estrade were filled, and the crowd leaped upon the chairs to look at them while the strains of the magnificent bands pealed forth what all the English-speaking world calls, "See, the conquering hero comes," and the cheers or "hochs"—which are, perhaps, the exact reproduction of the sounds of the victorious Allemanin who destroyed the legions of imperial Rome, resounded again and again as if to assure the Emperor and his guests they were welcome, and they doubtless looked with much interest on the scene before them, as their eyes wandered over the rotunda, of which the gallery, at the base of the dome, was now full of downturned faces. And the multitude looked as if they had never seen Emperor, Archduke, or Prince before.

A SUGGESTIVE SCENE.

It was, in truth, a strange congregation enough to look at even in this year of grace, 1873, and in the individualities present were recorded great changes in the history of the world. Three years ago it would have been strange not to have beheld the Emperor of France standing there haply on the right of the Kaiser, to whom he gave such potent and unforgiven aid in his time of trouble; but now all of France visible was a grave, lachrymose lion, towering on its pedestal above the new coalition, and seemingly regarding with fixed attention the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Imperial of Germany, as he, poised in his favorite attitude, stood with both hands on the hugesteel pommel of his heavy sword, firmly resting on his right leg, and with his left advanced and bent at the knee. There was a moral in the interest with which an Austrian crowd gazed upon the beir to the throne of imperial Germany. How the ghosts of the Hapsburgs must have rattled their dry bones at the fact of a Hohenzollern being by all men admitted as of right the coming "Deutschland's Kaiser!" There he was, nevertheless, the kindly, gentle, liberal "man of war," victor at Konniggrätz, victor at Wörth, conquerer at Sedan, investor of Paris, who would not, if he could, stay it that war should ever rage, and yet who would not yield a point of national honor to menace of any force. In a peace demonstration like this the presence of the Crown Prince was a pregnant commentary on the value of those anticipations of an era of universal tranquillity, or at worst endless arbitrations which are not themselves universal exhibitions. The juxtaposition of some of his imperial Highness' neighbors might make a nervous man uneasy. On his left, a little in the rear, was the Crown Prince of Denmark, from whom Prussia, united with Austria, had wrenched such a large payment of his father's gallant little kingdom. On his right was the Emperor, to whom the success of his arms had cost the Italian possessions of the Hapsburgs. Beyond him was the Prince of Wales, brother of his wife, husband of the Danish Princess who has never ceased to grieve over the misfortunes of her beloved country, and who can never forgive the Prussians, who mainly wrought the wrong. Further again to the right was the burly figure of the Duke of Coburg, who has been in fear and trembling for the honors he is to bequeath to his nephew, another brother of the Crown Princess, and who was swept up in the ruck of Princes in unwilling antagonism to Austria in 1866. There is not a German potentate there to whom Prussia has not been a dictator or a master or a despoiler in some way or other. And is Prussia the worse or the Crown Prince the less honored for it? Not at all. The Crown Prince of Belgium would be very glad indeed to hear that there never will be a question again of partition of his little kingdom.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

There is not much to be said of that kind anent the Prince of Wales. Whatever the descendant of the Great Mogul, ex-King of Delhi, or the King of Oude, or the Rajah of Sattarah, or the Nezani of Bengal, might aver to the detriment of his house, no European potentate can deny that his royal Highness represents, on the Continent of Europe, a very different power from that to which his brother-in-law is heir. No two men, indeed, can well be more dissimilar except in the common possession of immense good nature, and of what is called amiability. The Crown Prince is rather of a grave and pensive character. He is sedate in speech, and not much given to laughter. A joke he does not value much, and the sprightliest jest finds but moderate favor with him. He is scarcely addicted to field sports, and leader of sports as he is, he would rather drive than ride any day. He is essentially a Liberal in politics as far as our imperial Prince can go, and is all for constitutional government. His tastes are simple. He drinks but little, and never smokes except when he is campaigning. He likes beer just as well as the finest Lafite, retires early, and does not care for the pleasures of the table. The Prince of Wales overflows with animal spirits; he likes hard riding to hounds and hard exercise, though the effects of his illness have somewhat diminished his capacity for indulging in it. He is a good shot, likes his rubber of whist, knows the odds on the Derby, is a connoisseur in eating and drinking, has a fine taste in music, a true ear, an exquisite appreciation of art, is fond of social life and pleasant companions, and probably is but ill at home at a German Court, where they dine at 3 o'clock and go to bed at 11. In his feelings he is opposed to innovation and change, and is by no means satisfied with the policy of negation now in favor in England, but his great natural sagacity quite rectifies any tendency to extreme views, and his inherited respect for the Constitution leads him to perceive he cannot but accept the acts of the responsible Government. In some respects he is one of the most accomplished Princes in Europe, and all his faults, such as they seem, are the results of his position, in which he is condemned to inactivity, shut out from all participation in the cares of Government and of affairs of State, and doomed to absolute inanity, except when he is now and then put at the head of some Commission—as he is at present—for the British section.

THE ADDRESSES.

The Archduke Charles Lewis, Protector, as he is called, stepped forward as soon as the "Volkshymne" was over and the imperial and royal party were seated, and delivered an address to his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty, which runs in an English translation:

YOUR MAJESTY—GRACIOUS LORD: With joyous feelings I beg to greet your Majesty within these halls dedicated to peaceful progress. Your Majesty's gracious sympathy crowns a work which attracts the eyes of all the world to Austria, and insures to our fatherland the recognition of conspicuous participation in the promotion of human welfare secured by instruction and labor.

It is not becoming to us, whom your Majesty's confidence has intrusted with the execution of your sublime ideas, to be judges of our own work but we may be permitted to point out the elements which accomplished it, the most high initiative of your Majesty, the generous co-operation, conscious of its aim, of the energy of our own and foreign countries; the moral and political power of labor and civilization. It is these elements which impart to your Majesty's creation its intrinsic worth, and will transmit its honor and memory to generations to come.

May it please your Majesty graciously to accept the catalogue and the report of the historical development of the exhibition, and to declare the Universal Exhibition of the year 1873 to be opened.

The Archduke then handed these, splendidly bound and illuminated, to the Emperor, whereupon there was renewed applause and his Majesty immediately replied.

With lively satisfaction I behold the accomplishment of an undertaking, the significance and importance of which I appreciate in its fullest extent. My confidence in the patriotism and energy of my people and in the sympathy and the support of the nations friendly inclined toward us, has accompanied the progress of this grand work. My Imperial good wishes and my grateful recognition are devoted to its consummation. I declare the Universal Exhibition of the year 1873 opened.

These words were a signal for a salvo of artillery, a flourish of trumpets, and the general clangor of all the bands outside, which were almost drowned by the cheers of the people in the building. The Prince of Auersberg, the Premier, then advanced to the front of the estrade, and, standing before the Emperor, at some distance, said:

YOUR MAJESTY, MOST GRACIOUS LORD: May it please your majesty to allow that I most humbly greet you, sovereign lord, in the name of the Government. Under difficulties, the surmounting of which has tried the powers of will and production, the undertaking, the opening of which we at this moment celebrate, has ripened into deed.

Modestly, but with elevated self-consciousness, the people of Austria look to-day upon this work, which gives evidence of the rising power and growing importance of the Fatherland, and of its active co-operation in the solution of the great problems of civilization. And so completely do we owe this great work to the grace of your Majesty, that even its fundamental principle is your majesty's own. It is the embodiment of your imperial motto: That in the unity of all its energies rests the power and importance of the whole Empire. In patriotic fidelity and devotedness the people of Austria cling to their imperial lord, and I simply give expression to the feelings which to-day move the hearts of all, if I lay at the feet of the throne of your Majesty the most humble and heartfelt thanks.

But the speech-making was not yet over; for Dr. Cajetan Felder, Burgomaster of Vienna, followed when Prince Auersberg had finished, and said:

YOUR MAJESTY, MOST GRACIOUS LORD: It is nearly twenty-five years since your imperial and royal Majesty first wielded the sceptre over the peoples of Austria on the hereditary throne of your illustrious ancestors.

Gratefully the annals chronicle that during this period this town received its autonomy; that under your Majesty's reign Vienna rapidly grew in never-expected progression to a city of the world.

It was the enlightened resolution of your Majesty which ordered the town walls to be razed to the ground; it was your Majesty's magnanimous care and munificence by which great works were created, which were dedicated to the public welfare and to the prosperity of the Commonwealth. In every direction there are proofs of the energetic aims of the present, and will remain honored monuments of the beneficent rule of your Majesty, for coming centuries.

In this solemn hour your Majesty bestows the highest sanction upon an undertaking which has the noble object to show, collected in these halls, what human power, science, and art, in all parts of the globe, are able to produce, in order that progress may become common property, grow, and flourish by the co-operation of all through the rivalry in inventions and skill and the blessings of peace among nations.

The noble creation of your Majesty will memorialize the history of the civilization of Austria.

At all times loyally standing to dynasty and empire, Vienna, which has the good fortune of welcoming hospitably in its precincts visitors from all parts of the world, feels itself prouder and more elevated than ever under the gracious and truly imperial protection of your Majesty, and gratefully it resounds from all hearts.

God bless, God protect your Majesty. Long live our Emperor Francis Joseph!

These words were of course applauded, and a cantata of Handel was beautifully sung by the Gesauss Verein, during which the commissioners of the various foreign countries proceeded down the central avenue to their departments to receive the Emperor and his guests. It was expressly ordered that all persons should remain in their places till the return of these illustrious personages to their places on the estrade, after they had made their round through the exhibition, but as soon as the cantata was over, and the procession, formed as before, descended the estrade and proceeded toward the southern side to visit the galleries, the crowd broke out of bounds, and although they did not venture to press after the Emperor and the chosen few who were permitted to join him, evinced a considerable restlessness and desire to get away. There were some irrepressible uninvited who joined the suite of their Majesties, but they could scarcely have been rewarded for their trouble and want of taste—for there was but little to see in the sections, and the Emperor and Empress having completed their task and opened the exhibition, left long before 2 o'clock, followed by their guests.

THE DRUMMOND MINE.

The President of the Company's Address to the Miners' Relief Measures.

WESTVILLE, N. S., May 17.—Everything is quiet about the Drummond Colliery to-day. A number of men are still engaged in carting away the earth with which the various openings have been filled. Yesterday notices were posted up in various places, directing the employes of the colliery to attend the roll-call at 7 A. M. to-day. At the hour appointed, about 150 answered to their names. The absence of a large number was explained by those present. No fresh names were added to the already long list of missing. Mr. Drummond, President of the company, addressed the men. He deeply regretted the occasion which gave rise to the meeting, and could not find words to express his feelings. In reference to the fearful calamity which destroyed such an immense amount of the company's property, of course, he said, he regretted this, but regretted most the fearful loss of life, and could sincerely sympathise with those who had lost friends and relatives, because he himself had lost friends in Mr. Dunn and Mr. Richardson, and many of the men who were personally known to him. He said immediate steps would be taken to organise the men, and provide work about the surface for those willing to remain, and would do all in his power for them. On his return to Montreal he would make arrangements to provide for those made destitute by the disaster. He assured them he would do everything in his power to lighten their already heavy burdens of sorrow and suffering. In conclusion he would exhort them to be steady and lead sober and Christian lives.

Mr. Drummond appeared to feel greatly the dreadful catastrophe, and several times while speaking was deeply affected.

HALIFAX, May 17.—A relief meeting for the widows and orphans by the Drummond Colliery explosion was held here to-day. A large amount was subscribed, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions throughout the city.

NEW ORLEANS.

An Address Before the Chamber of Commerce by Minister Foster.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Gen. Foster, of Indiana, the new United States Minister to Mexico, is now in this city, and will leave for the scene of his labors on Tuesday next in the ship Canandaigua, which sails on that day for Vera Cruz. He delivered an address before the Chamber of Commerce this evening on the duties of the people to the Federal and State Governments, counseling order and a peaceful submission to the constituted authorities, as a necessity to commercial prosperity. He also pointed out the advantages to business men of intercourse with the Mexican ports by means of direct steam-ship lines from New Orleans, and urged the early establishment of such means of communication. His remarks were listened to with the greatest attention by the large audience, and produced a most favorable impression upon those present.

The political situation remains unchanged, and there is no further opposition to the legal State Government.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Session of the General Assembly Yesterday—Financial Statement.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 17.—The third day's session of the General Assembly was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Stead. Dr. Herrick Johnson, from the Special Committee on Book of Praise, reported that they had completed their work. The compilation had been intrusted to Dr. J. T. Duryea, of New-York, who had been added to the committee to fill a vacancy. The report was accompanied by resolutions for the consideration of the Assembly, directing the committee to proceed with the work of stereotyping the book without waiting for the approval of the next Assembly, and requesting the churches about to change their hymn books to postpone action until the appearance of the new book.

Dr. Hatfield, a member of the committee, stated that he was not present at its last meeting, and decidedly dissented from certain features of the report.

The matter was referred to a special committee, composed of Drs. Heberton, of St. Paul; Schaff, of New-York, and Robinson, of Harrisburg.

A communication from Rev. Andrew P. Hopper, of the Canton Presbytery, relative to establishing professorships of missionary instruction was referred to the Committee on Theological Seminaries.

A resolution offered by Mr. Brier, of California, that when a minister becomes disabled by age or disease, he shall be placed by his presbytery [illegible] was referred to the Committee on Church Polity.

Rev. Dr. Agnew read a report on the conflicting claims of the church at Jacksonville, Fla., without recommendation, which was placed on the docket.

A number of papers from different presbyteries on education, demissions of the ministry, observance of the Sabbath, &c., were read and referred to appropriate committees.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Baird, representing the Cumberland Presbyterians, the assembly of which Church is now in session at Huntsville, Ala., was introduced by the Moderator, Rev. Dr. Crosby, and was received by the Assembly, all the members rising as a mark of respect. Dr. Baird then addressed the assembly in eloquent terms, stating concisely the condition of the Cumberland Presbytery, the number of churches, communicants, colleges, &c., and spoke on reunion. He hoped the day would soon come when there would be but one Presbyterian Church. The Cumberland Church was ready to meet the Northern Church in any negotiations for that end. He was, he said, in the presence of his mother, the mother of all Presbyterianism in this country. The reunion of the two branches of the Church (North) was referred to, and the causes which led thereto. If this assembly should deem it proper to appoint a committee to consider any proposition relative to reunion, the Cumberland Church would do the same, and their consultations might result in healing the differences of the churches.

The Moderator, Dr. Crosby, in reply to Dr. Baird, said it gave him great pleasure to welcome in this assembly the representative of the Cumberland Church. His suggestions in regard to reunion would prompt a generous response from this assembly. In the kingdom of grace, as in that of nature, the principle of gravitation was the same. The earth was drawn to the apple as the apple to the earth, and the same principle might prevail in the gravitation of this General Assembly and the Cumberland Church.

The remarks of Dr. Crosby were not only felicitous in diction, but they produced a most happy and harmonizing effect.

The Assembly then took a recess of fifteen minutes, after which, on motion of Mr. Pierson, of Detroit, a committee composed of Drs. Nelson, of Lane Seminary; C. A. Dickey, of St. Louis; J. P. Smith, of Baltimore, and Elders George S. Drake and J. S. Farrer were appointed by the Moderator to confer with a similar committee from the Cumberland Church on the subject of reunion.

Rev. Dr. Robinson, Chairman of the committee to consider the report of the Board of Publication, recommended its approval. The report contains gratifying evidences of progress, among which is the erection of a new and elegant publication-house at a cost of $150,000. The contributions to the missionary fund were larger than usual, and colportage and Sabbath-school work has increased during the year. The moneys received, including a balance from the prior year of $23,997 85, have been $306,946 28. The expenditures have been $297,425 57. Of this amount $71,562 71 have been disbursed for the new building, leaving the regular current business expenditure of $225,863 26. Balance in the treasury at the close of the year, $9,520 71; sales of books and periodicals for the year, $157,576 78; amount received for missionary fund, $55,892 16; amount expended, $55,868 86—showing a balance of receipts over expenditures of $23 30.

The committee recommended the re-election of members whose terms expired this year with the exception of Messrs. Agnew, Moore, and Snodgrass, who wished to retire. Messrs. Sheppard, Sharpe, and McElroy were nominated to fill the vacancies thus created.

Rev. James Dunn offered a resolution requiring the board to publish, each year, a detailed statement of its financial accounts.

Amendments were offered to include all other boards requiring them, also to publish each year detailed statements of their expenditures upon which pithy debate ensued, participated in by Dr. Booth, of New-York; Dr. Backus, of Baltimore, and Dr. Nichols, of St. Louis, and others.

The report of the committee with the resolution of Mr. Dunn was finally adopted, after which the convention adjourned until Monday at 9 A. M.

Base-Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 17.—In the base-ball match this afternoon, the Athletics scored 12 and the Mutuals 0.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—The following score was made this afternoon in a game between the Atlantics (Brooklyn) and the Bostons: Atlantics, 12; Bostons, 11.

Singular Case of Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—James Ogra deliberately undressed himself on the steamer Bayard at the wharf this morning, leaped overboard and was drowned. He came on the boat at Louisiana, Mo.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

The Charges of Bribery Against the United States Commissioners to Vienna Fully Sustained.

VIENNA, May 17.—The investigation into the charges against the suspended American Commissioners to the exhibition has been completed, and voluminous details have been forwarded to Washington. The inquiry developed the fact that the appropriation made by the United States Congress for the exhibition is nearly exhausted.

The charges of bribery have been fully sustained. It was also brought to light that $20,000 were expended on the roof of the sewing-machine department, when its actual cost was not more than one-tenth of that sum. Other reckless expenditures were also proven.

Matters are now better under the direction of the new commissioners. Goods are arriving rapidly, and it is expected the American department will be ready by the 10th of June.

Sir Samuel Baker's Passage Through the White Nile.

KHARTOON, May 12, via LONDON, May 17.—A letter was received here to-day from Sir Samuel Baker, on the White Nile. He reports that all is well; that the passage through to the end was effected with great difficulty, and that he hopes that the obstruction will be entirely removed during the present Summer.

Suppression of Religious Bodies in Rome—A Money Grant to the Pope.

ROME, May 17.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day approved the first clause of the bill suppressing religious bodies in Rome, by a vote of 385 against 13. Fifteen Deputies were absent from the Chamber when the vote was taken. The second clause, with an amendment offered by Signor Riccsoli, granting the Pope 400,000 lire annually, for the maintenance of generals of orders, was adopted by a vote of 220 against 193.

The Pope's Health Improving—Disturbances Feared.

ROME, May 17.—The health of the Pope is improving rapidly. Numerous deputations called upon him to-day and were received by his Holiness, who held a grand reception in the Vatican.

A large number of pilgrims are expected here to-morrow from Florence to call upon the Holy Father. Disturbances are feared, and the Government has reinforced the garrison.

Don Carlos Takes the Field in Person.

BAYONNE, May 17.—Don Carlos has written to Gen. Dorregarray congratulating him upon the result of the late engagement with the Spanish Government forces at Puente de Eraul, and announcing that he will soon assume personal command of his forces in the field.

PERPIGNAN, May 17.—The Carlist journal published here announces that Don Carlos entered the Spanish province of Navarre on the night of the 14th inst., and took command of an army of his followers numbering 15,000 men, with which he is resolved to conquer, or die in the attempt.

It is also stated in the same paper that he has concluded a loan of 400,000,000 reals with English bankers, and has promised to make Ollo a Field Marshal, and Dorregarray a Lieutenant General.

Intelligence has reached here of the total defeat in Aragon of the Spanish troops under Col. Moreno, by the Carlist force commanded by Gen. Tristany.

Resignations of French Ministers Accepted—Newspapers Fined and Suppressed.

PARIS, May 17.—The resignations of Mr. Goulard, Minister of the Interior, and M. Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction, have been accepted by President Thiers.

It is reported that the Ministry of Public Worship is to be re-established.

The new members of the Cabinet will be either moderate Republicans or members of the party of the Left Centre.

Several journals of this city have been fined for republishing the letter of Felix Pyat, addressed to President Thiers, published in the London *Times* on the 1st of April. The *Peuple Souverain* (newspaper) has been suppressed for publishing editorial articles attacking the National Assembly.

Arrival of a Japanese Steamer at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, May 17.—The Japanese steamer Capron arrived here to-day from New-York via Bermuda and Madeira. All on board are well.

Increase of the Vomito in Cuba—A Newspaper Correspondent Imprisoned.

HAVANA, May 16.—The vomito is increasing. In view of the exposed condition of the passengers of the steamers Juniata and Yazoo, in this unhealthy bay, the consignees have asked permission of the Government to transport them to New-York on the steamer leaving this port to-morrow.

Francis H. Millen, an Irishman, claiming to be an employe of the New-York Custom-house, and a correspondent of a New-York journal, left Santiago de Cuba six weeks ago and entered the insurrectionary district. Millen returned to Manzanillo on Monday, where he was imprisoned, but was released yesterday.

The proposition of the Government to exact half the import and export duties in gold meets with general disfavor among the merchants.

The *Tribuno* denounces the *Voz de Cuba*, *Constancia*, and several country journals, as organs of the laborantes, and as rebellious to Spain, and wants the editors tried by a court-martial.

The *Espana* (newspaper) has made its appearance. It is liberal in its doctrine, and opposes the abolition of slavery without the consent of the owners. It considers slaves as property, and says an attack on property is illegal.

A new republican journal, the *Republican Ygualidad*, will appear on the 1st of June.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 18, 1873.—1 A. M.—The barometer has continued to rise, with north-westerly and north-easterly winds, and cool, clear weather on the lower lakes and over the Middle and Eastern States. North-easterly winds, diminishing pressure and cloudy weather on the upper lakes, and thence to the lower Ohio and Missouri Valleys; south-easterly and southerly winds, partly cloudy and warmer weather in Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States and the lower lakes, north-westerly and north-easterly winds, high barometer, cool, and generally clear weather; for the upper lakes and North-west, and thence to Missouri and the Lower Ohio Valley, brisk north-easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather, and rain; for Tennessee and the Gulf States, south-easterly and southerly winds, increasingly cloudy and warmer weather; for the South Atlantic States, south-easterly winds, clear and partly cloudy and warmer weather.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 53°; 6 A. M., 53½°; 9 A. M., 59°; 12 M., 64°; 3 P. M., 68°; 6 P. M., 64°; 9 P. M., 57°; 12 P. M., 53½°; average temperature yesterday, 59°; average temperature for the week, 57°.

Death of a Confederate Colonel.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 17.—Col. R. A. Pinson, a prominent merchant of this city, and President of the Chamber of Commerce last year, died to-day of dysentery. During the war he commanded a brigade of Confederate cavalry.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AN ENGLISH SWALLOW-SONG.

The Rhodians in their sunny isle
  Sang swallow-songs to greet
Thy sight, where roses ever smile,
  And all the skies are sweet.

Here, myriad welcomes greet thy wing,
  That gladsome twitt'ring cry,
As down the river, bird of Spring,
  Thou sweepest glitt'ring by!

A speck that dims the living blue,
  An instant dost thou gleam,
A sudden flash of light shot through
  The joys of April's dream.

For many a day beside the flow
  Of waters may we pass,
No blossoms by the current blow,
  No daisies star the grass;

The sullen streams in eddies curl
  'Neath clouds piled ridge o'er ridge;
O bliss! when first in joyous whirl
  Thou dashest round the bridge;

For, gleeful creature, on thy flight
  Perpetual Summer tends;
Egypt's hot sands thou quitt'st at night,
  To glad with morn old friends;

To circle o'er the drowsy wood;
  Beneath my roof to rear
In trustful guilelessness thy brood;
  To skim the lilied mere;

Charming me daily with thy wheels
  Above the murm-rous lime,
Soothing my fancy till it feels
  No more the weight of time;

Till hopes long dead and love's sweet pain
  Revive before thy wing,
And youthful longings bud again,
  As in Life's golden Spring.

A myriad welcomes, then, be thine,
  Bright bird! for thou hast brought
Old mem'ries to me, pleasure fine,
  And many a precious thought!

Ah! cheer my garden, cheer the land,
  Where'er thy pinions roam!
And round these lines, by zephyrs fanned,
  Forget the salt sea-foam!

—*Chambers's Journal.*

MISS MEHETABEL'S SON.

"*King.* Is there no offense in't?
Ham. No offense i' the world."
—*Hamlet.*

I.

THE OLD TAVERN AT BAYLEY'S FOUR-CORNERS.

You will not find Greenton, or Bayley's Four-Corners, as it is more usually designated, on any map of New-England that I know of. It is not a town; it is not even a village; it is merely an absurd hotel. The almost indescribable place called Greenton is at the intersection of four roads, in the heart of New-Hampshire, twenty miles from the nearest settlement of note and ten miles from any railway station. A good location for a hotel, you will say. Precisely; but there has always been a hotel there, and for the last dozen years it has been pretty well patronized—by one boarder. Not to trifle with an intelligent public, I will state at once that in the early part of this century, Greenton was a point at which the mail-coach, on the Great Northern route, stopped to change horses and allow the passengers to dine. People in the country, wishing to take the early mail Portsmouth-ward, put up overnight at the old tavern, famous for its irreproachable larder and soft featherbeds. The tavern at that time was kept by Jonathan Bayley, who rivaled his wallet in growing corpulent, and in due time passed away. At his death the establishment, which included a farm, fell into the hands of a son-in-law. Now, though Bayley left his son-in-law a hotel—which sounds handsome—he left him no guests; for at about the period of the old man's death the mail-coach died also. Apoplexy killed one, and steam the other. Thus, by a sudden swerve in the tide of progress, the tavern at the Corners found itself high and dry, like a wreck on a sand-bank. Shortly after this event, or may be contemporaneously, there was some attempt to build a town at Greenton; but it apparently failed, if eleven cellars choked up with débris and overgrown with burdocks are any indication of failure. The farm, however, was a good farm, as things go in New-Hampshire; and Tobias Sewell, the son-in-law, could afford to snap his fingers at the traveling public if they came near enough—which they never did.

The hotel remains to-day pretty much the same as when Jonathan Bayley handed in his accounts in 1840, except that Sewell has from time to time sold the furniture of some of the upper chambers to bridal couples in the neighborhood. The bar is still open, and the parlor door says PARLOUR in tall black letters. Now and then a passing drover looks in at that lonely bar-room, where a high-shouldered bottle of Santa Cruz rum ogles with a peculiarly knowing air a shriveled lemon on a shelf; now and then a farmer comes across country to talk crops and stock and take a friendly glass with Tobias; and now and then a circus caravan with speckled ponies, or a menagerie with a soggy elephant, halts under the swinging sign, on which there is a dim mail-coach with four phantomish horses driven by a portly gentleman whose head has been washed off by the rain. Other customers there are none, except that one regular boarder whom I have mentioned.

If misery makes a man acquainted with strange bedfellows, it is equally certain that the profession of surveyor and civil engineer often takes one into undreamed-of localities. I had never heard of Greenton until my duties sent me there, and kept me there two weeks in the dreariest season of the year. I do not think I would, of my own volition, have selected Greenton for a fortnight's sojourn at any time; but now the business is over, I shall never regret the circumstances that made me the guest of Tobias Sewell and brought me into intimate relations with Miss Mehetabel's Son.

It was a black October night that discovered me standing in front of the old tavern at the Corners. Though the ten miles' ride from K—— had been depressing, especially the last five miles, on account of the cold autumnal rain that had set in, I felt a pang of regret on hearing the rickety open wagon turn round in the road and roll off in the darkness. There were no lights visible anywhere, and only for the big, shapeless mass of something in front of me which the driver had said was the hotel, I should have fancied that I had been set down by the roadside. I was wet to the skin, and in no amiable humor; and not being able to find bell-pull or knocker, or even a door, I belabored the side of the house with my heavy walking-stick. In a minute or two I saw a light flickering somewhere aloft, then I heard the sound of a window opening, followed by an exclamation of disgust as a blast of wind extinguished the candle which had given me an instantaneous picture en silhouette of a man looking out of a casement.

"I say, what do you want, down there?" said an unprepossessing voice.

"I want to come in, I want a supper, and a bed, and numberless things."

"This is n't no time of night to go rousing honest folks out of their sleep. Who are you, anyway?"

The question, superficially considered, was a very simple one, and I, of all people in the world, ought to have been able to answer it off-hand; but it staggered me. Strangely enough, there came drifting across my memory the lettering on the back of a metaphysical work which I had seen years before on a shelf in the Astor Library. Owing to an unpremeditatedly funny collection of title and author, the lettering read as follows: "Who Am I? Jones." Evidently it had puzzled Jones to know who he was, or he wouldn't have written a book about it. It certainly puzzled me at that instant to define my identity. "Thirty years ago," I reflected, "I was nothing; fifty years hence I shall be nothing again, humanly speaking. In the mean time, who am I, sure enough?" It had never occurred to me before what an indefinite article I was. I wish it had not occurred to me then. Standing there in the rain and darkness, I wrestled vainly with the problem, and was constrained to fall back upon a Yankee expedient.

"Isn't this a hotel?" I asked at length.

"Well, it is a sort of hotel," said the voice, doubtfully. My hesitation and prevarication had apparently not inspired my interlocutor with confidence in me.

"Then let me in. I have just driven over from K—— in this infernal rain. I am wet through and through."

"But what do you want here, at the Corners? What's your business? People don't come here, least ways in the middle of the night."

"It isn't in the middle of the night," I returned, incensed. "I come on business connected with the new road. I'm the superintendent of the works."

"Oh!"

"And if you don't open the door at once, I'll raise the whole neighborhood—and then go to the other hotel."

When I said that, I supposed Greenton was a village with three or four thousand population at least, and was wondering vaguely at the absence of lights and other signs of human habitation. Surely, I thought, all the people cannot be abed and asleep at 10½ o'clock; perhaps I am in the business section of the town, among the shops.

"You jest wait," said the voice above.

This request was not devoid of a certain accent of menace, and I braced myself for a sortie on the part of the besieged, if he had any such hostile intent. Presently a door opened at the very place where I least expected a door, at the farther end of the building, in fact, and a man in his shirt-sleeves, shielding a candle with his left hand, appeared on the threshold. I passed quickly into the house with Mr. Tobias Sewell, (for this was Mr. Sewell,) at my heels, and found myself in a long, low-studded bar-room. There were two chairs drawn up before the hearth, on which a huge hemlock back-log was still smouldering, and on the unpainted deal counter contiguous stood two cloudy glasses, with bits of lemon-peel in the bottom, hinting at recent libations. Against the discolored wall over the bar hung a yellowed hand-bill, in a warped frame, announcing that "the Next Annual N. H. Agricultural Fair" would take place on the 10th of September, 1841. There was no other furniture or decoration in this dismal apartment, except the cobwebs which festooned the ceiling, hanging down here and there like stalactites.

Mr. Sewell set the candlestick on the mantel-shelf, and threw some pine-knots on the fire, which immediately broke into a blaze, and showed him to be a lank, narrow-chested man, past sixty, with sparse, steel-gray hair, and small, deep-set eyes, perfectly round, like a carp's, and of no particular color. His chief personal characteristics seemed to be too much feet and not enough teeth. His sharply cut, but rather simple face, as he turned it toward me, wore a look of interrogation. I replied to his mute inquiry by taking out my pocket-book and handing him my business-card, which he held up to the candle and perused with great deliberation.

"You're a civil engineer, are you?" he said, displaying his gums, which gave his countenance an expression of almost infantile innocence. He made no further audible remark, but mumbled between his thin lips something which an imaginative person might have construed into, "If you're a civil engineer, I'll be blessed if I wouldn't like to see an uncivil one!"

Mr. Sewell's growl, however, was worse than his bite—owing to his lack of teeth, probably—for he very good-naturedly set himself to work preparing supper for me. After a slice of cold ham and a warm punch, to which my chilled condition gave a grateful flavor, I went to bed in a distant chamber in a most amiable mood, feeling satisfied that Jones was a donkey to bother himself about his identity.

When I awoke the sun was several hours high. My bed faced a window, and by raising myself on one elbow I could look out on what I expected to be the main street. To my astonishment I beheld a lonely country road winding up a sterile hill and disappearing over the ridge. In a cornfield at the right of the road was a small private graveyard inclosed by a crumbling stone-wall with a red gate. The only thing suggestive of life was this little corner lot occupied by death. I got out of bed, and went to the other window. There I had an uninterrupted view of twelve miles of open landscape, with Mount Agamenticus in the purple distance. Not a house or a spire in sight. "Well," I exclaimed, "Greenton doesn't appear to be a very closely packed metropolis!" That rival hotel with which I had threatened Mr. Sewell overnight was not a deadly weapon, looking at it by daylight. "By Jove!" I reflected, "maybe I'm in the wrong place." But there, tacked against a panel of the bedroom door, was a faded time-table dated Greenton, Aug. 1, 1839.

I smiled all the time I was dressing, and went smiling down-stairs, where I found Mr. Sewell, assisted by one of the fair sex in the first bloom of her eightieth year, serving breakfast for me on a small table—in the bar-room!

"I overslept myself this morning," I remarked apologetically, "and I see that I am putting you to some trouble. In future, if you will have me called, I will take my meals at the usual table d'hôte."

"At the what?" said Mr. Sewell.

"I mean with the other boarders."

Mr. Sewell paused in the act of lifting a chop from the fire, and, resting the point of his fork against the woodwork of the mantel-piece, grinned from ear to ear.

"Bless you! there isn't any other boarders. There hasn't been anybody put up here sence—let me see—sence my father-in-law died, and that was in the Fall of '40. To be sure, there's Silas; *he's* a regular boarder; but I don't count him."

Mr. Sewell then explained how the tavern had lost its custom when the old stage line was broken up by the railroad. The introduction of steam was, in Mr. Sewell's estimation, a fatal error. "Jest kills local business. Carries it off, I'm darned if I know where. The whole country has been sort o' retrograding ever since steam was invented."

"You spoke of having one boarder," I said.

"Silas? Yes; he came here the Summer 'Tilda died—she that was 'Tilda Bayley—and he's here yet, going on thirteen year. He couldn't live any longer with the old man. Between you and I, old Clem Jaffrey, Silas's father, was a hard nut. Yes," said Mr. Sewell, crooking his elbow in inimitable pantomime, "altogether too often. Found dead in the road hugging a three-gallon demijohn. Habeas corpus in the barn," added Mr. Sewell, intending, I presume, to intimate that a post-mortem examination had been deemed necessary. "Silas," he resumed, in that respectful tone which one should always adopt when speaking of capital, "is a man of considerable property; lives on his interest, and keeps a hoss and shay. He's a great scholar, too, Silas; takes all the pe-ri-odicals and the *Police Gazette* regular."

Mr. Sewell was turning over a third chop, when the door opened and a stoutish, middle-aged little gentleman, clad in deep black, stepped into the room.

"Silas Jaffrey," said Mr. Sewell, with a comprehensive sweep of his arm, picking up me and the new-comer on one fork, so to speak; "be acquainted!"

Mr. Jaffrey advanced briskly and gave me his hand with unlooked-for cordiality. He was a dapper little man, with a head as round and nearly as bald as an orange, and not unlike an orange in complexion, either; he had twinkling gray eyes and a pronounced Roman nose, the numerous freckles upon which were deepened by his funereal dress-coat and trousers. He reminded me of Alfred de Musset's blackbird, which, with its yellow beak and sombre plumage, looked like an undertaker eating an omelet.

"Silas will take care of you," said Mr. Sewell, taking down his hat from a peg behind the door. "I've got the cattle to look after. Tell him, if you want anything."

While I ate my breakfast, Mr. Jaffrey hopped up and down the narrow bar-room, and chirped away as blithely as a bird on a cherry bough, occasionally ruffling with his fingers a slight fringe of auburn hair, which stood up pertly round his head and seemed to possess a luminous quality of its own.

"Don't I find it a little slow up here at the Corners? Not at all, my dear sir. I am in the thick of life up here. So many interesting things going on all over the world—inventions, discoveries, spirits, railroad disasters, mysterious homicides. Poets, murderers, musicians, statesmen, distinguished travelers, prodigies of all kinds, turning up everywhere. Very few events or persons escape me. I take six daily city papers, thirteen weekly journals, all the monthly magazines, and two quarterlies. I could not get along with less. I couldn't if you asked me. I never feel lonely. How can I, being on intimate terms, as it were, with thousands and thousands of people? There's that young woman out West. What an entertaining young creature she is!—now in Missouri, now in Indiana, and now in Minnesota, always on the go, and all the time shedding needles from various parts of her body as if she really enjoyed it! Then there's that versatile patriarch who walks hundreds of miles and saws thousands of feet of wood before breakfast, and shows no signs of giving out. Then there's that remarkable, one may say that historical, colored woman who knew Benjamin Franklin, and fought at the battle of Bunk—no, it is the old negro man who fought at Bunker Hill, a mere infant, of course, at that period. Really, now, it is quite curious to observe how that venerable female slave—formerly an African princess—is repeatedly dying in her hundred and eleventh year, and coming to life again punctually every six months in the small-type paragraphs. Are you aware, Sir, that within the last twelve years no fewer than 287 of Gen. Washington's colored coachmen have died?"

For the soul of me I couldn't tell whether this quaint little gentleman was chaffing me or not. I laid down my knife and fork, and stared at him.

"Then there are the mathematicians!" he cried vivaciously, without waiting for a reply. "I take great interest in them. Hear this!" and Mr. Jaffrey drew a newspaper from a pocket in the tail of his coat, and read as follows: "It has been estimated that if all the candles manufactured by this eminent firm (Stearine & Co.) were placed end to end, they would reach two and seven-eighth times around the globe. Of course," continued Mr. Jaffrey, folding up the journal reflectively, "abstruse calculations of this kind are not, perhaps, of vital importance, but they indicate the intellectual activity of the age. Seriously, now," he said, halting in front of the table, "what with books and papers and drives about the country, I do not find the days too long, though I seldom see any one, except when I go over to K—— for my mail. Existence may be very full to a man who stands a little aside from the tumult and watches it with philosophic eye. Possibly he may see more of the battle than those who are in the midst of the action. Once I was struggling with the crowd, as eager and undaunted as the best; perhaps I should have been struggling still. Indeed, I know my life would have been very different now, if I had married Mehetabel—if I had married Mehetabel."

His vivacity was gone, a sudden cloud had come over his bright face, his figure seemed to have collapsed, the light seemed to have faded out of his hair. With a shuffling step, the very antithesis of his brisk, elastic tread, he turned to the door and passed into the road.

"Well," I said to myself, "if Greenton had forty thousand inhabitants it couldn't turn out a more astonishing old party than that."

II.

THE CASE OF SILAS JAFFREY.

A man with a passion for *bric-à-brac* is always stumbling over antique bronzes, intaglios, mosaics, and daggers of the time of Benvenuto Cellini; the bibliophile finds creamy vellum folios and rare Alduses and Elzevirs waiting for him at unsuspected book-stalls; the numismatist has but to stretch forth his palm to have priceless coins drop into it. My own weakness is odd people, and I am constantly encountering them. It was plain I had unearthed a couple of very queer specimens at Bayley's Four-Corners. I saw that a fortnight afforded me too brief an opportunity to develop the richness of both, and I resolved to devote my spare time to Mr. Jaffrey alone, instinctively recognizing in him an unfamiliar species. My professional work in the vicinity of Greenton left my evenings and occasionally an afternoon unoccupied; these intervals I purposed to employ in studying and classifying my fellow-boarder. It was necessary, as a preliminary step, to learn something of his previous history, and to this end I addressed myself to Mr. Sewell that same night.

"I do not want to seem inquisitive," I said to the landlord, as he was fastening up the bar, which, by the way, was the *salle à manger* and general sitting-room—"I do not want to seem inquisitive, but your friend Mr. Jaffrey dropped a remark this morning at breakfast which—which was not altogether clear to me."

"About Mehetabel?" asked Mr. Sewell, uneasily.

"Yes."

"Well, I wish he wouldn't!"

"He was friendly enough in the course of conversation to hint to me that he had not married the young woman, and seemed to regret it."

"No, he didn't marry Mehetabel."

"May I inquire *why* he didn't marry Mehetabel?"

"Never asked her. Might have married the girl forty times. Old Elkin's daughter, over at K——. She'd have had him quick enough. Seven years, off and on, he kept company with Mehetabel, and then she died."

"And he never asked her?"

"He shilly-shallied. Perhaps he didn't think of it. When she was dead and gone, then Silas was struck all of a heap—and that's all about it."

Obviously Mr. Sewell did not intend to tell me anything more, and obviously there was more to tell. The topic was plainly disagreeable to him for some reason or other, and that unknown reason of course piqued my curiosity.

As I had been absent from dinner and supper that day, I did not meet Mr. Jaffrey again until the following morning at breakfast. He had recovered his bird-like manner, and was full of a mysterious assassination that had just taken place in New-York, all the thrilling details of which were at his fingers' ends. It was at once comical and sad to see this harmless old gentleman, with his naive, benevolent countenance, and his thin hair flaming up in a semicircle like the foot-lights at a theatre, revelling in the intricacies of the unmentionable deed.

"You come up to my room to-night," he cried with horrid glee, "and I'll give you my theory of the murder. I'll make it as clear as day to you that it was the detective himself who fired the three pistol-shots."

It was not so much the desire to have this point elucidated as to make a closer study of Mr. Jaffrey that led me to accept his invitation. Mr. Jaffrey's bedroom was in an L of the building, and was in no way noticeable, except for the numerous files of newspapers neatly arranged against the blank spaces of the walls, and a huge pile of old magazines which stood in one corner, reaching nearly up to the ceiling, and threatening each instant to topple over like the Leaning Tower at Pisa. There were green paper shades at the windows, some faded chintz valances about the bed, and two or three easy chairs covered with chintz. On a black-walnut shelf between the windows lay a choice collection of meerschaum and brier-wood pipes.

Filling one of the chocolate-colored bowls for me and another for himself, Mr. Jaffrey began prattling; but not about the murder, which appeared to have flown out of his mind. In fact, I do not remember that the topic was even touched upon, either then or afterward.

"Cosey nest this," said Mr. Jaffrey, glancing complacently over the apartment. "What is more cheerful, now, in the Fall of the year, than an open wood-fire? Do you hear those little chirps and twitters coming out of that piece of apple-wood? Those are the ghosts of the robins and bluebirds that sang upon the bough when it was in blossom last Spring. In Summer whole flocks of them come fluttering about the fruit-trees under the window: so I have singing birds all the year round. I take it very easy here, I can tell you, Summer and Winter. Not much society. Tobias is not, perhaps, what one would term a great intellectual force, but he means well. He's a realist—believes in coming down to what he calls 'the hard-pan'; but his heart is in the right place, and he's very kind to me. The wisest thing I ever did in my life was to sell out my grain business over at K——, thirteen years ago, and settle down at the Corners. When a man has made a competency, what does he want more? Besides, at that time an event occurred which destroyed any ambition I may have had. Mehetabel died."

"The lady you were engaged to?"

"N-o, not precisely engaged. I think it was quite understood between us, though nothing had been said on the subject. Typhoid," added Mr. Jaffrey, in a low voice.

For several minutes he smoked in silence, a vague, troubled look playing over his countenance. Presently this passed away, and he fixed his gray eyes speculatively upon my face.

"If I had married Mehetabel," said Mr. Jaffrey, slowly, and then he hesitated. I blew a ring of smoke into the air, and resting my pipe on my knee, dropped into an attitude of attention. "If I had married Mehetabel, you know, we should have had—ahem!—a family."

"Very likely," I assented, vastly amused at this unexpected turn.

"A boy!" exclaimed Mr. Jaffrey, explosively.

"By all means, certainly, a son."

"Great trouble about naming the boy. Mehetabel's family want him named Elkanah Elkins, after her grandfather; I want him named Andrew Jackson. We compromise by christening him Elkanah Elkins Andrew Jackson Jaffrey. Rather a long name for such a short little fellow," said Mr. Jaffrey, musingly.

"Andy isn't a bad nickname," I suggested.

"Not at all. We call him Andy in the family. Somewhat fractious at first—colic and things. I suppose it is right, or it wouldn't be so; but the usefulness of measles, mumps, croup, whooping-cough, scarlatina, and fits is not visible to the naked eye. I wish Andy would be a model infant, and dodge the whole lot."

This supposititious child, born within the last few minutes, was clearly assuming the proportions of a reality to Mr. Jaffrey. I began to feel a little uncomfortable. I am, as I have said, a civil engineer, and it is not strictly in my line to assist at the births of infants, imaginary or otherwise. I pulled away vigorously at the pipe, and said nothing.

"What large blue eyes he has," resumed Mr. Jaffrey, after a pause; "just like Hetty's; and the fair hair, too, like hers. How oddly certain distinctive features are handed down in families! Sometimes a mouth, sometimes a turn of the eyebrow. Wicked little boys, over at K——, have now and then derisively advised me to follow my nose. It would be an interesting thing to do. I should find my nose flying about the world, turning up unexpectedly here and there, dodging this branch of the family and reappearing in that, now jumping over one greatgrandchild to fasten itself upon another, and never loosing its individuality. Look at Andy. There's Elkanah Elkins's chin to the life. Andy's chin is probably older than the Pyramids. Poor little thing," he cried, with sudden, indescribable tenderness, "to lose his mother so early!" And Mr. Jaffrey's head sunk upon his breast, and his shoulders slanted forward as if he were actually bending over the cradle of the child. The whole gesture and attitude was so natural that it startled me. The pipe slipped from my fingers and fell to the floor.

"Hush!" whispered Mr. Jaffrey, with a deprecating motion of his hand. "Andy's asleep!"

He rose softly from the chair and, walking across the room on tiptoe, drew down the shade at the window through which the moonlight was streaming. Then he returned to his seat, and remained gazing with half closed eyes into the dropping embers.

I refilled my pipe and smoked in profound silence, wondering what would come next. But nothing came next. Mr. Jaffrey had fallen into so brown a study that, a quarter of an hour afterward, when I wished him good-night and withdrew, I do not think he noticed my departure.

I am not what is called a man of imagination; it is my habit to exclude most things not capable of mathematical demonstration; but I am not without a certain psychological insight, and I think I understood Mr. Jaffrey's case. I could easily understand how a man with an unhealthy, sensitive nature, overwhelmed by sudden calamity, might take refuge in some forlorn place like this old tavern, and dream his life away. To such a man—brooding forever on what might have been and dwelling wholly in the realm of his fancies—the actual world might indeed become as a dream, and nothing seem real but his illusions. I dare say that thirteen years of Bayley's Four-Corners would have its effect upon me: though instead of conjuring up golden-haired children of the Madonna, I should probably see gnomes and kobolds and goblins engaged in hoisting false signals and misplacing switches for midnight express-trains.

"No doubt," I said to myself that night, as I lay in bed, thinking over the matter, "this once possible but now impossible child is a great comfort to the old gentleman—a greater comfort, perhaps, than a real son would be. May be Andy will vanish with the shades and mists of night, he's such an unsubstantial infant; but if he doesn't, and Mr. Jaffrey finds pleasure in talking to me about his son, I shall humor the old fellow. It wouldn't be a Christian act to knock over his harmless fancy."

I was very impatient to see if Mr. Jaffrey's illusion would stand the test of daylight. It did. Elkanah Elkins Andrew Jackson Jaffrey was, so to speak, alive and kicking the next morning. On taking his seat at the breakfast-table, Mr. Jaffrey whispered to me that Andy had had a comfortable night.

"Silas!" said Mr. Sewell, sharply, "what are you whispering about?"

Mr. Sewell was in an ill-humor; perhaps he was jealous because I had passed the evening in Mr. Jaffrey's room; but surely Mr. Sewell could not expect his boarders to go to bed at 8 o'clock every night, as he did. From time to time during the meal Mr. Sewell regarded me unkindly out of the corner of the eye, and in helping me to the parsnips he poniarded them with quite a suggestive air. All this, however, did not prevent me from repairing to the door of Mr. Jaffrey's snuggery when night came.

"Well, Mr. Jaffrey, how's Andy, this evening?"

"Got a tooth!" cried Mr. Jaffrey, vivaciously.

"No!"

"Yes he has. Just through. Gave the nurse a silver dollar. Standing reward for first tooth."

It was on the tip of my tongue to express surprise that an infant a day old should cut a tooth, when I suddenly recollected that Richard III. was born with teeth. Feeling myself to be on unfamiliar ground, I suppressed my criticism. It was well I did so, for in the next breath I was advised that half a year had elapsed since the previous evening.

"Andy's had a hard six months of it," said Mr. Jaffrey, with the well-known narrative air of fathers. "We've brought him up by hand. His grandfather, by the way, was brought up by the bottle"—and brought down by it, too, I added mentally, recalling Mr. Sewell's account of the old gentleman's tragic end.

Mr. Jaffrey then went on to give me a history of Andy's first six months, omitting no detail however insignificant or irrelevant. This history I would, in turn, inflict upon the reader, if I were only certain that he is one of those dreadful parents who, under the ægis of friendship, bore you at a street-corner with that remarkable thing which Freddy said the other day, and insist on singing to you, at an evening party, the Iliad of Tommy's woes.

But to inflict this *enfantillage* upon the unmarried reader would be an act of wanton cruelty. So I pass over that part of Andy's biography, and, for the same reason, make no record of the next four or five interviews I had with Mr. Jaffrey. It will be sufficient to state that Andy glided from extreme infancy to early youth with astonishing celerity—at the rate of one year per night, if I remember correctly; and—must I confess it?—before the week came to an end, this invisible hobgoblin of a boy was only little less of a reality to me than to Mr. Jaffrey.

At first I had lent myself to the old dreamer's whim with a keen perception of the humor of the thing; but by and by I found I was talking and thinking of Miss Mehetabel's son as though he were a veritable personage. Mr. Jaffrey spoke of the child with such an air of conviction!—as if Andy were playing among his toys in the next room, or making mud-pies down in the yard. In these conversations, it should be observed, the child was never supposed to be present, except on that single occasion when Mr. Jaffrey leaned over the cradle. After one of our séances I would lie awake until the small hours, thinking of the boy, and then fall asleep only to have indigestible dreams about him. Through the day, and sometimes in the midst of complicated calculations, I would catch myself wondering what Andy was up to now! There was no shaking him off; he became an inseparable nightmare to me; and I felt that if I remained much longer at Bayley's Four-Corners I should turn into just such another bald-headed, mild-eyed visionary as Silas Jaffrey.

Then the tavern was a grewsome old shell any way, full of unaccountable noises after dark—rustlings of garments along unfrequented passages, and stealthy footfalls in unoccupied chambers overhead. I never knew of an old house without these mysterious noises. Next to my bedroom was a musty, dismantled apartment, in one corner of which, leaning against the wainscot, was a crippled mangle, with its iron crank tilted in the air like the elbow of the late Mr. Clem Jaffrey. Sometimes,

"In the dead vast and middle of the night,"

I used to hear sounds as if some one were turning that rusty crank on the sly. This occurred only on particularly cold nights, and I conceived the uncomfortable idea that it was the thin family ghosts, from the neglected graveyard in the cornfield, keeping themselves warm by running each other through the mangle. There was a haunted air about the whole place that made it easy for me to believe in the existence of a phantasm like Miss Mehetabel's son, who, after all, was less unearthly than Mr. Jaffrey himself, and seemed more properly an inhabitant of this globe than the toothless ogre who kept the inn, not to mention the silent Witch of Endor that cooked our meals for us over the bar-room fire.

In spite of the scowls and winks bestowed upon me by Mr. Sewell, who let slip no opportunity to testify his disapprobation of the intimacy, Mr. Jaffrey and I spent all our evenings together, those long autumnal evenings, through the length of which he talked about the boy, laying out his path in life, and hedging the path with roses. He should be sent to the High School at Portsmouth, and then to college; he should be educated like a gentleman, Andy.

"When the old man dies," said Mr. Jaffrey, rubbing his hands gleefully, as if it were a great joke, "Andy will find that the old man has left him a pretty plum."

"What do you think of having Andy enter West Point when he's old enough?" said Mr. Jaffray on another occasion. "He needn't necessarily go into the army when he graduates; he can become a civil engineer."

This was a stroke of flattery so delicate and indirect that I could accept it without immodesty.

There had lately sprung up on the corner of Mr. Jaffrey's bureau a small tin house, Gothic in architecture and pink in color, with a slit in the roof, and the word bank painted on one façade. Several times in the course of an evening Mr. Jaffrey would rise from his chair, without interrupting the conversation, and gravely drop a nickel through the scuttle of the bank. It was pleasant to observe the solemnity of his countenance as he approached the edifice, and the air of triumph with which he resumed his seat by the fireplace. One night I missed the tin bank. It had disappeared, deposits and all. Evidently there had been a defalcation on rather a large scale. I strongly suspected that Mr. Sewell was at the bottom of it; but my suspicion was not shared by Mr. Jaffrey, who, remarking my glance at the bureau, became suddenly depressed. "I'm afraid," he said, "that I have failed to instil into Andrew those principles of integrity which—which—" And the old gentleman quite broke down.

Andy was now eight or nine years old, and for some time past, if the truth must be told, had given Mr. Jaffrey no inconsiderable trouble; what with his impishness and his illnesses, the boy led the pair of us a lively dance. I shall not soon forget the anxiety of Mr. Jaffrey the night Andy had the scarlet fever, an anxiety which so infected me that I actually returned to the tavern the following afternoon earlier than usual, dreading to hear the little spectre was dead, and greatly relieved on meeting Mr. Jaffrey at the door-step with his face wreathed in smiles. When I spoke to him of Andy, I was made aware that I was inquiring into a case of scarlet fever that had occurred the year before!

It was at this time, toward the end of my second week at Greenton, that I noticed what was probably not a new trait—Mr. Jaffrey's curious sensitiveness to atmospherical changes. He was as sensitive as a barometer. The approach of a storm sent his mercury down instantly. When the weather was fair, he was hopeful and sunny, and Andy's prospects were brilliant. When the weather was overcast and threatening, he grew restless and despondent, and was afraid the boy wasn't going to turn out well.

On the Saturday previous to my departure, which had been fixed for Monday, it had rained heavily all the afternoon, and that night Mr. Jaffrey was in an unusually excitable and unhappy frame of mind. His mercury was very low indeed.

"That boy is going to the dogs just as fast as he can go," said Mr. Jaffrey, with a woful face. "I can't do anything with him."

"He'll come out all right, Mr. Jaffrey. Boy's will be boys. I wouldn't give a snap for a lad without animal spirits."

"But animal spirits," said Mr. Jaffrey, sententiously, "shouldn't saw off the legs of the piano in Tobias' best parlor. I don't know what Tobias will say when he finds it out."

"What, has Andy sawed off the legs of the old spinet?" I returned, laughing.

"Worse than that."

"Played upon it, then!"

"No, Sir. He has lied to me!"

"I can't believe that of Andy."

"Lied to me, Sir," repeated Mr. Jaffrey, severely. "He pledged me his word of honor that he would give over his climbing. The way that boy climbs sends a chill down my spine. This morning, notwithstanding his solemn promise, he shinned up the lightning-rod attached to the extension and sat astride the ridge-pole. I saw him, and he denied it! When a boy you have caressed and indulged, and lavished pocket-money on, lies to you, and *will* climb, then there's nothing more to be said. He's a lost child."

"You take too dark a view of it, Mr. Jaffrey. Training and education are bound to tell in the end, and he has been well brought up."

"But I didn't bring him up on a lightning-rod, did I? If he is ever going to know how to behave, he ought to know now. To-morrow he will be eleven years old."

The reflection came to me that if Andy had not been brought up by the rod, he had certainly been brought up by the lightning. He was eleven years old in two weeks!

I essayed to tranquilize Mr. Jaffrey's mind, and to give him some practical hints on the management of youth, with that perspicacious wisdom which seems to be the peculiar property of bachelors and elderly maiden ladies.

"Spank him," I suggested, at length.

"I will!" said the old gentleman.

"And you'd better do it at once!" I added, as it flashed upon me that in six months Andy would be a hundred and forty-three years old! an age at which parental discipline would have to be relaxed.

The next morning, Sunday, the rain came down as if determined to drive the quicksilver entirely out of my poor friend. Mr. Jaffrey sat bolt upright at the breakfast-table, looking as wo-begone as a bust of Dante, and retired to his chamber the moment the meal was finished. As the day advanced, the wind veered round to the north-east, and settled itself down to work. It was not pleasant to think, and I tried not to think, what Mr. Jaffrey's condition would be if the weather did not mend its manners by noon; but so far from clearing off at noon, the storm increased in violence, and as night set in, the wind whistled in a spiteful falsetto key, and the rain lashed the old tavern as if it were a balky horse that refused to move on. The windows rattled in the worm-eaten frames, and the doors of remote rooms, where nobody ever went, slammed to in the maddest way. Now and then the tornado, sweeping down the side of Mount Agamenticus, bowled across the open country and struck the ancient hostelry point-blank.

Mr. Jaffrey did not appear at supper. I knew he was expecting me to come to his room as usual, and I turned over in my mind a dozen plans to evade seeing him that night. The landlord sat at the opposite side of the chimney-place, with his eye upon me. I fancy he was aware of the effect of this storm on his other boarder, for at intervals, as the wind hurled itself against the exposed gable, threatening to burst in the windows, Mr. Sewell tipped me an atrocious wink, and displayed his gums in a way he had not done since the morning after my arrival at Greenton. I wondered if he suspected anything about Andy. There had been odd times during the past week when I felt convinced that the existence of Miss Mehetabel's son was no secret to Mr. Sewell.

In deference to the gale, the landlord sat up half an hour later than was his custom. At half-past eight he went to bed, remarking that he thought the old pile would stand till morning.

He had been absent only a few minutes when I heard a rustling at the door. I looked up and beheld Mr. Jaffrey standing on the threshold, with his dress in disorder, his scant hair flying, and the wildest expression on his face.

"He's gone!" cried Mr. Jaffrey.

"Who? Sewell? Yes, he just went to bed."

"No, not Tobias—the boy!"

"What, run away?"

"No, he is dead! He has fallen off of a step-ladder in the red chamber and broken his neck!"

Mr. Jaffrey threw up his hands with a gesture of despair, and disappeared. I followed him through the hall, saw him go into his own apartment, and heard the bolt of the door drawn to. Then I returned to the bar-room, and sat for an hour or two in the ruddy glow of the fire, brooding over the strange experience of the last fortnight.

On my way to bed I paused at Mr. Jaffrey's door, and, in a lull of the storm, the measured respiration within told me that the old gentleman was sleeping peacefully.

Slumber was coy with me that night. I lay listening to the soughing of the wind and thinking of Mr. Jaffrey's illusion. It had amused me at first with its grotesqueness; but now the poor little phantom was dead, I was conscious that there had been something pathetic in it all along. Shortly after midnight the wind sunk down, coming and going fainter and fainter, floating around the eaves of the tavern, with a gentle, murmurous sound, as if it were turning itself into soft wings to bear away the spirit of a little child.

Perhaps nothing that happened during my stay at Bayley's Four-Corners took me so completely by surprise as Mr. Jaffrey's radiant countenance the next morning. The morning itself was not fresher or sunnier. His round face literally shone with geniality and happiness. His eyes twinkled like diamonds, and the magnetic light of his hair was turned on full. He came into my room while I was packing my valise. He chirped and prattled and carolled, and was sorry I was going away—but never a word about Andy. However, the boy had probably been dead several years then!

The open wagon that was to carry me to the station stood at the door; Mr. Sewell was placing my case of instruments under the seat, and Mr. Jaffrey had gone up to his room to get me a certain newspaper containing an account of a remarkable shipwreck on the Auckland Islands. I took the opportunity to thank Mr. Sewell for his courtesies to me, and to express my regret at leaving him and Mr. Jaffrey.

"I have become very much attached to Mr. Jaffrey," I said; "he is a most interesting person; but that hypothetical boy of his, that son of Miss Mehetabel's—"

"Yes, I know!" interrupted Mr. Sewell, testily. "Fell off a step-ladder and broke his dratted neck. Eleven years old, wasn't he? Always does, jest at that point. Next week Silas will begin the whole thing over again, if he can get anybody to listen to him."

"I see. Our amiable friend is a little queer on that subject."

Mr. Sewell glanced cautiously over his shoulder, and, tapping himself significantly on the forehead, said in a low voice:

"Room To Let—Unfurnished!"—*T. B. Aldrich, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.—In the first place, there are no fewer than 285 newspapers published in the metropolis. Of these 17 are dailies: 11 with morning issues only, 4 with evening issues only, and 2 appearing both morning and evening—the *Standard* and *Lloyd's List and Commercial Daily Chronicle*, this latter being the oldest established of the London dailies, dating as far back as 1726. The *Morning Advertiser* dates back to 1794; the *Times*, to 1788; the *Morning Post*, to 1772; and the *Public Ledger* to 1759. Of these dailies, 5 profess Liberal principles, 2 Conservative, 8 are neutral; 1, the *Morning Post*, calls itself High Church and Whig; 1, the *Echo*, is Independent; and 1, the *Times*, professes to be "Church of England in religion, free trade in mercantile and commercial transactions," while in politics it "deals out its denunciations with equal force and freedom on all parties in their turn, with a boldness and decision quite characteristic; but not unfrequently with great indifference to the consistency of its opinions." One, the *Sun and Central Press*, is printed on one side only, "in order that the matter may be conveniently used" by editors and others. The remainder are commercial journals. Of London papers appearing during the week and at intervals, we have 221 weeklies, 9 issued twice a week; 2, three times; 1, the *Sportsman*, four times; the remainder on the arrival or departure of the various mails, and at other intervals. Of these, 26 profess Liberal principles, 11 Conservative, 1 Whig, 1 Tory, 9 Liberal-Conservative, 32 Independent, 2 Independent-Liberal, 1 Independent-Catholic, 1 Anglican, 1 Church of England, 2 High Church and Liberal, 1 Cosmopolitan, 1 Roman Catholic, 1 Anglo-Catholic, 1 Constitutional Toryism, 1 Radical, 2 Republican, and 1 Democratic. The remainder set themselves down as neutral or non-political, devoting themselves to commercial, artistic, scientific, literary, or religious matters.

The London paper which has been longest established is the London *Gazette* (Government property, and published by authority,) which dates as far back as Nov. 7, 1665; the most recently established (up to Feb. 4 of the present year,) is *Passing Events.*—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MIDDLE CLASS IN DENMARK.—To the second class, the educated people, Denmark is indebted for its free constitution, and for the first endeavors toward making this constitution work successfully in practical life. They now form the kernel of the people. They have the influence. All great ideas originated with them, and were by them introduced in actual life. The ideas and manners of this class are the ideas and manners of the Danish people.

As this class comprises families many of which have an income of only $1,000 or $2,000 a year, while some have an income of more than $10,000 a year, there is a great difference between the social circumstances in which the members of this class live. Three different stages may be noticed. In the first stage a family eats with silver forks, and has a piano. It would be very hard in Denmark for a family to attain the position of belonging to the society of educated people, if it ate with iron forks and had no piano; that is to say, if it could not afford to give its life a certain appearance of elegance, or if its life lacked some important element of a liberal education, for instance, music. An educated Dane will eat pork and beans twice a day all the year round, and think himself very well fed, if he eats it with a silver fork; but if he is compelled to eat his meat with an iron fork, he will weep over his forlorn condition. A Danish family, when utterly reduced by some misfortune, will look on with comparative indifference while the chairs and tables go to the auction-room; but when the piano is shut up and carried down-stairs, a darkness will overcloud the room as if the sun were eclipsed, and a terror will seize upon the heart as in the days of the plague, when all the birds dropped dead to the earth, and the woods at once grew silent. In the second stage, carpets make their appearance, and the family keeps a close carriage. Carpets are in Denmark not so generally used nor so highly appreciated as in England and America. A family, of course, finds its rooms cosier and more pleasant when in the Fall the carpets are spread over the floors; yet in the Spring, when the deep gray tinge of the sky brightens into light blue, when the sunshine grows warm, and the west wind blows balmily, every member of the family, from the grandmamma to the children, is glad to get rid of the dusty carpets; and, indeed, the bare wooden floor, often a costly mosaic, or tastefully painted, and always washed in the morning with cold water, gives the room through the hot Summer days a very agreeable freshness and airiness. A close carriage, on the contrary, is highly appreciated, and the delight given by such an increase of a family's comfort is almost ludicrous. For a whole year every visitor is invited to go down to the stable and see "our new landau," and the best argument for a new dress is: "You would not have me sit in the new landau with this old thing!" In the third stage, the chandelier is hung from the ceiling, and the footman keeps guard in the anteroom. The ladies of the house cannot be seen until after three o'clock, and the master has a title, which, the more barbarous it sounds, the better it is. Some of these titles are composed of one German, one French and one Danish word; and when a man has such a lictor to bear ax and rods before his name, and ten thousand dollars a year to finish up the procession, he feels very happy. A title is a good thing; it acts upon the mind like a good conscience. When a man is *Geheime-états-raad*, he may say to himself that he cannot be so very bad. But these differences of social circumstances, however great they may be, are in the most pleasant manner thrown into the background, if not wholly forgotten, on account of the community of education, of ideas, interests, and manners; and it is quite common to find a family which never gives a dinner party and never treats its guests with anything more than a cup of tea living in great intimacy and on a perfect equal footing with a family whose footmen at every supper serve dainty dishes on silver plates. The community of education is always and everywhere a power stronger than old habits, stronger than in-grown prejudices, stronger even than incidental antipathies, but I doubt whether there is another place in the world where it exercises so noble and so lovely an influence as in the country-life of Denmark.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

THE LOVE OF NATURE.—A man who takes pleasure in contemplating daffodils or clouds does not really think that a daffodil is a more interesting object than a human being, or attracts a larger share of his sympathies. If it did, he would be partly a misanthrope, but still more decidedly an idiot. He merely intends to imply that he is capable of enjoying solitude; and he doubtless enjoys it because he can think of the destinies of the race more distinctly when he is not disturbed by the presence of too many of its units. He can meditate on the shortness of human life, or the fallacy of human hopes, the more effectually when he has no inducement to listen to gossip about the chances of a particular judge making a vacancy, or a given young man marrying a specific young woman. The preaching of daffodils is effective because it is so very simple and commonplace. The true test of poetical sensibility is the power of finding fresh interest in the most threadbare platitudes. There is, in fact, a very close alliance—to modify the ordinary phrase—between sublimity and stupidity. Now the merit of a mountain, considered as a companion, is that it is incessantly but very emphatically repeating one very simple sentiment. It makes a sufficiently near approach to the unity of a living organism to be easily personified; and, when personified, it continues to say over and over again how very small man is, what a short time he can live, and how very small an effect he can produce upon the world in which he lives. Here am I, pretty much the same as I was a thousand generations before you were born, and as I shall be a thousand generations after you are buried. A plowed field flatters human vanity, and suggests the advantages of steam cultivation and the number of quarters of corn that may be raised. A mountain, with its crevasses and glaciers, suggests the slow development of vast changes, reaching backward and forward beyond the petty ken of human beings. That is clearly a very commonplace and rather monotonous observation, after a time. But yet it is the sentiment which, expressed in various forms, is the substance of a great part of all the most impressive poetry and moralizing that has ever been composed. Byronically interpreted, it may become cynical; but that is only because a Byron chooses to repine against the inevitable, instead of looking things in the face like a man. To rejoice in communion with mountains ought, therefore, to indicate a power of taking pleasure in some of the most solemn reflections that can occur to a human being. We do not venture to say that it actually does imply that power; for mountains have been only too effectually associated with mere athleticism or with the delights of a vigorous appetite. The most poetical objects may be turned to such base uses. We only say that when the pleasure in savage scenery is genuine and healthy, it implies a susceptibility to this vein of reflection. The love of nature generally should mean, not an indifference to human nature, but a tendency to contemplate its most simple and general aspects, instead of being distracted among the petty details of small personal interests. In that sense only it is admirable; and in that sense the mountains are more eloquent preachers than scenery which speaks more of human conquests over the physical world than of the insuperable barriers which restrain them within narrow bounds.—*The Saturday Review.*

MALINGERING.—Of the art of simulating disease, with a view to escape some irksome duty, which is familiarly known as "malingering," many curious examples are related. The principal qualities necessary in a good simulator are acute powers of observation, a talent for mimicry, some knowledge of human nature, and great tenacity of purpose. The last-named quality is usually the only one to which the common type of malingerer can lay claim. To assume a simple rôle, such as inability to hear, or articulate, or move a limb and doggedly to stick to it, often in the face of the plainest exposure of the fraud, is all that he considers necessary. But the higher class of practitioners take a much more enlightened and ambitious view of the requisites of their art. Some of them evince a power of observing the minuter manifestations of disease which would not discredit a practitioner of the healing art, joined to a faculty of imitation which would enable them at least to earn a livelihood in some departments of histrionic art. As a rule, over-acting is the common æsthetic vice of simulators. The sham paralytic, though he shows no difficulty in protruding his tongue, will turn it a trifle too much to one side; the spurious lunatic will be much too inconsequential in his ideas and actions; the counterfeit deaf-mute fails not only to recognize the loudest sounds, but even the vibrations of the sound-wave produced by striking a resonant body on which he may be standing, to which a real deaf-mute is never insensible. But some are able to render the characteristic symptoms of particular maladies with remarkable fidelity. One of the most extraordinary cases of successful simulation on record is one which, despite modern facilities of detection, occurred in recent years. This artist, who, up to last year, was a frequent inmate in one or other of the London hospitals, visiting some of them more than once, showed his confidence in his own powers by selecting one of the most difficult parts presented in the whole range of disease. To feign paralysis of one-half of the body, which he frequently did, is not so uncommon a thing; but his leading part was tetanus, a condition in which the muscles are thrown into a state of violent and continuous contraction. Some medical jurists had, indeed, pronounced it impossible to simulate this affection with even tolerable accuracy. To do so must require not only extraordinary command over the muscular system, but must involve a very considerable and constant expenditure of physical energy, with great discomfort, through a weary succession of restless days and sleepless nights. In spite, however, of all these difficulties and inconveniences, this man rendered the part so well as to deceive the practiced eye which watched him. At first, as was to be expected, his acting contained a few mistakes; but these were often considered merely anomalous deviations from the usual course of the disease, which rendered his case, in a medical view, all the more interesting. Like a careful artist, however, he gradually perfected himself in his part. Anything which in one hospital he gathered not to be strictly according to rule, was rectified on his appearance at another, until, it is said, he could render the disease from its onset, through the different gradations of symptoms from slight to grave, with almost faultless fidelity. One would like to know something of the thoughts of the rascal when a learned professor on one occasion delivered a clinical lecture to his students on his very interesting case. He must have needed all the artistic satisfaction which he experienced to enable him to brave the discomforts of his position. How he stood the variety of active treatment to which he was subjected, is something wonderful. Enormous quantities of powerful drugs, including some very potent poisons, were administered internally, while his head and back were kept externally at something like the temperature of an iceberg. On one occasion, his death appearing imminent, the services of the chaplain were called in, and the sufferer viewed his approaching end with patience and Christian fortitude. He proceeded to settle his worldly affairs, made his will, in which he considerately left a round sum, "free of legacy duty," to the hospital which sheltered him, not forgetting, also, the physician's assistant who had charge of him. In return for so much consideration, the hospital authorities looked well after his comforts, al-

lowed him any quantity of stimulants, with soups specially procured for him. His career at this institution was at last put an end to by one of his previous dupes happening to call and expose him. It is probable that this genius, after a very successful run on several metropolitan boards, is now starring it in the provinces.—*Chambers's Journal.*

OLD FAITHS IN INDIA.—Passing from old loyalties to the English rule, what of old faiths? Are they dying? A few illustrations may show more of the real fact than any argument. The reader may need reminding that Englishmen scarcely ever associate with natives of India save on business. When we see a man of good education at a religious festival, we stare as if we were looking on some enormity. Yesterday we met the same man elsewhere, and concluded that, with all our boasted civilization, faith, and sahibism, we had merely made him a pure sceptic—a believer in nothing. Here, all at once, we find him, after his manner and the traditions of his race, a profoundly religious being, though we, of course, as becomes a race of conquerors, give to the religiousness some other name proper to be stigmatized. I have known cases, however, in which there was religion woven into every act of life, and so potent that a man who would not for any consideration contradict you on any other subject would dare you to the death for that. Now and then an Englishman with the proselytizing gift has found a spirit so gentle and docile, so devoid of the Bengalee irony, which can cut deeply, that he has hailed the evidently plastic material as delightful to operate upon. I have seen the experiment tried, and the supposed plastic material become like adamant at the first touch; still gentle, always polite, not for a moment, even by chance, guilty of self-assertion, but far beyond the hand even of the most skillfull operator in matters of faith. I never, on my own part, tried the experiment with any man, proud or humble, and never would; but I have been compelled in courtesy to try another kind of experiment. I have asked a Hindoo gentleman if he could not eat with me. To put this question is not now an insult, as it might have been in older times, for a great many Hindoos have so far thrown away caste prejudices as to eat freely with Englishmen. The progressive Bramoes have no objection to the contrary, though they eat only simple food, and will not touch intoxicating drink. The question, however, "Can you dine with me," is always a delicate one, and I have more than once or twice had this answer from men of years and staid character: "I should have no personal objection, and I think that a generation hence will see our strict rule materially modified, but I should not like to do out of the presence of my parents what I could not do before them, and if they saw me so far forget the traditions of my race and faith, they would die."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE ZONE OF LIFE.—Insignificant as is the spot we inhabit, the zone of life—the area which not only all that live and breathe and move inhabit, but in which all vegetation is contained—is still more limited. From the submarine forest in the lowest depths of the sea, to the highest altitude to which the condor soars, above the perpetual snow, is but twelve miles! Within those scanty limits, six miles of air above us, six miles of water beneath, everything that has vitality is confined. If the salamander lives in the central fire, the exception is so small as scarcely to be worth mentioning. The air presses upon the earth with a force equal to thirty-three feet of water, and upon every average human body with a weight of fifteen tons, which only does not squash us flat as pancakes, because the air surrounds us on all sides, including our insides, and thereby the weight is balanced. To most of us, nature is one vast mirage, suggesting infinite delusions; and even to the learned many things still remain to be cleared up by slow-moving science in future ages. Who would imagine, upon the face of the matter, for instance, that, in an airless world, not a sound could ever be heard! On the contrary, in still and silent space, one would conceive that we might hear a pin drop from the moon. Hawksbee demonstrated the contrary of this fact in a memorable experiment before the Royal Society, 180 years ago. He placed a clock under the receiver of an air-pump, in such a way that the striking of the clapper would continue after the air had been exhausted; while the receiver was full of air, the sound was quite audible; when it was empty, all was silent. Again, when the air was introduced, there was a feeble sound, growing in intensity as the air grew denser. At the top of Mont Blanc, the report of a pistol is no louder than that of a common cracker let off at the level of the sea. "Above two miles," says Mr. Glaisher, who, as everybody knows, is an aëronaut of considerable experience, "all noise ceases. I never encountered a silence more complete and solemn than in the heights of the atmosphere—in those chilling solitudes to which no terrestrial sound reaches." On the other hand, clouds absolutely facilitate the transmission of sound. Above a great city, to a height of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, there is always a noise, "immense, colossal, and indescribable." The whistle of a steam-engine is heard at 10,000 feet, the noise of a train at 8,000, says M. Flammarion; but Mr. Glaisher testifies to having heard this latter when 22,000 feet up in the air; the barking of a dog and the report of a gun rise each to 5,000 feet; the shouts of a crowd of people, the crowing of a cock, the tolling of a bell, to 5,000; and the shout of a human being to 3,300 feet.—*Chambers's Journal.*

DENMARK.—A ridge of hills and the sea on both sides, that is Denmark. Both the peninsula and the islands are modeled after the same plan, but although this plan is very simple, it involves an infinite variety of landscapes, from the sweet, almost voluptuous idyl in the wood, under the Midsummer suns, to scenes of the wildest horror, when the roaring surges, towering over the sandbars, break the large, strongly-built ship like a toy and scatter her remnants on the strand, or when the hurricane catches the sand from the banks and hurls its terrible hail-storm over the country, often burying many acres of land, many years' labor, many men's hopes, under a drift which no sun will ever melt. Partly from actual experience, but mainly through the works of their poets and painters, the Danes themselves have acquired a very keen sense of the true though often latent character of their land. They recognize at once the place where the great calamity lurks beneath the sun-gilt, serenely-rolling waves, or the place where the charming idyl sleeps among the snow-covered trees. But the foreigner who travels through the country will hardly see more than the general simple and uniform configuration of the land—the ridge of hills with the sea on both sides. The hills are low. The highest "mountain" in Denmark, "The Mountain of Heaven," is only 480 feet high, and it swells so gently that I doubt whether the farmer from the Catskills would notice the difference between its ascent and descent. The ridges all run from north to south. Toward the east the hills slope downward, undulating in gentle but often characteristic curves, and the land is studded all over with rich woods treading so near to the sea that with one more step they would dip their feet in the waves. Toward the west the hills are almost steep, leaving a broad margin of flat land between their walls and the sea. Near the hills the land is tillable, even fertile. Further away it is heath, interspersed with swamps and meadows. Along the sea runs a strip of salt-marsh or a wall of sandbanks, without trees, with only a few dwarfish and sickly shrubs here and there in the swamp. The two poplars watching the place where the road through the heath makes a sudden turn, they are not trees; they are only a sort of resurrected broomsticks, and would look odious but for their modesty. The willows which guard the little orchard and garden behind the farmhouse are trees; but they are strangers here. Generally they are low and stunted, and even when they rise into the air with some thrift and vigor, they all bend their crowns toward the east. Every bough, every twig stretches eastward, and the branches which have to face the west drop their withered leaves in the beginning of July. For here reigns the west wind. Only one wind blows in Denmark—the west wind. When the others try, it is a calm. The west wind blows during three hundred days of the year, and it always blows a gale. When the other winds come, they come either as weak breezes bringing rain, or as short blasts bringing frost.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

CRYPTOGRAPHIC WRITING.

Mostly on a cryptographic pivot turns the whole charming story of Edgar Poe's "Gold Bug." A fragment of paper or parchment is found, and on it are inscribed certain letters of the alphabet in a hodge-podge state. They are deciphered, and the cryptographist of to-day, in the most natural way, falls heir to all the diamonds, emeralds, and ingots of gold hidden away by some long-departed cryptographic freebooter. There is only one thing about these romancers' stories, which the expert in such matters (should he combine any chemical knowledge with the science of reading secret characters) is quite uncertain about. Poe's precious fragment is just about being consigned to the flames, when heat develops a death's head and cross-bones and letters or numbers on the paper. Most story-tellers use sympathetic ink, to add to the strangeness of their fiction. Very unfortunately for the possible facts in such cases, such inks are quite evanescent in character, and it is doubtful whether their lasting powers endure after even a few years. With sympathetic inks, then, we will have nothing to say, save to state that the combination of electric or magnetic forces with certain reagents may very probably much enlarge this field, the present automatic telegraph being nothing more than the practical development of what has heretofore been merely a scientific amusement.

As the postal card may very possibly bring into use a certain amount of cryptographic or secret writing, and as I may be desirous of addressing my Angelica privately, and Angelica being hedged around by cruel and obdurate parents, and as naturally I am impecunious (did true love ever run smooth?) coupled with the fact that my correspondence with Angelica is voluminous, and that my postal card only costs me one cent, I am determined to use it as the vehicle of my declaring my passion for her.

I might, if I wished, make her youngest brother (an innocent youth, whom I have subsidized,) become the medium of our epistolary correspondence. I could shave his head, then might trace on his skull with iodine, or with weak lunar caustic, my burning words of love; then I might keep him by me until his hair grew again, and next might send him to his sister, who, in turn, would clip and sheer him, and then devour my glowing words on his head. Only, ingenious as this method might seem at the first glance, though, perhaps, tonsorially complicated, it would scarcely be patentable, having been employed by the old Greeks some thousands of years ago. I am thrown, then, on the postal card, and, not being desirous that the letter-carrier should know of my love, I boldly write on my card as follows:

"*Lyrpw t losp eepp.*"

There it is, all fair and above board, the first syllable having only a peculiar Welsh flavor.

Now there are certain rules in regard to the mosaic of letters which make up the English language, which are pretty nearly absolute, and though my Angelica thinks she may have the key of this alone, I am afraid that a great many of THE TIMES readers would very soon ferret out our mystery. This form of cipher is the simplest of all, and is the substitution of one letter for another. To decipher it or any other simple combination of this character the following are the rules: The most frequently employed letter is *e*, and after that *t*. *Ea* and *ou* are the most frequent double vowels. *R*, *s*, and *t* are the most employed of the consonants. The double letters are usually *ee*, *oo*, *ll*, and *ss*. Double vowels are followed mostly by *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*. The only single letters used as words are *a*, *i*, *o*. After *e* and *t* almost always come *i*, *a*, *o*, or *s*. The word *the* is most common. The letter *a* begins the three-letter words in extensive use, as *do*, *go*, *no*, *so*, *to*, *of*, *on*, *or*. More words begin in English with a *t* than with any other letter. In three-fourths of all words in a sentence either the first or second letter must be a vowel. Among the consonants *d* and *h* are most used, after them come *n*, *r*, *s*, and *t*. No English word ends in an *i* save the personal pronoun. Now, in my postal card *eepp* has evidently two letters of the same character, expressed by the double *p*. It must be either *ee*, *oo*, *ll*, or *ss*. Now, more words begin with a *t* than with any other letter. There are many chances that *e* is *t* and *p* and *e*. *S* is an unknown quantity.

If we think *p* is *e*, *q* might be *f*, *r* should be *g*, and *s* must be *h*. Therefore *eepp* is "thee." Now we begin to construct the alphabet. Angelica's alphabet and mine commences at L. L is A, and we go on to Z, which is the fifteenth letter, and corresponds with *o*, the fifteenth letter in the regular alphabet. When I get to my *s*, I begin at *a*, the sixteenth letter, which is my *p*; in fact, it is so easy that I am afraid the postman who brings the letter, or the Biddy who receives it, will read it at sight, "Angel, I love thee." I might run it in altogether, thus:

Lyrpwtlospeepp.

Or I might reverse it, as *Ppeepsoltwpryl.* I might write it in a ring, as a round robin, which makes it rather more troublesome; or I could run it down one line and up another, in this way:

L o s
y l p p
r t e p.
p w s

Or I could make it more complicated, and not so easy to discover, by interlarding it with letters, which are not to read at all, their only use being as decoys. I may, too, use a mixture of numbers and letters, culling my alphabet from the Greek or Russian. I may work it by this system into quite an up-hill job for the experts, by taking a certain manufactured alphabet for the first word, a second alphabet for the second word, and a third alphabet for the third word, and so on *ad infinitum*.

If not inclined to use letters, having faith in words alone, I can first write to my Angelica by means of a gridiron, not that this useful article of culinary paraphernalia must be in either my Angelica's hands or in mine, but simply a piece of paper the exact size of the paper we want to write on, which paper has places cut out of it. We write the words to be read in these openings, and all the rest we fill up with nonsense. Angelica puts her gridiron on my postal card, and what to the rest of the benighted world is "*Expector*ant trochees, *a* sure thing for those who *serenade* in Winter. *I* have a flower-pot to throw on the man who *will* beat the drum, and a blunderbuss for those who *play* the bag-pipes. Kill *the flute*," becomes to her, all the other words being covered, "Expect a serenade. I will play the flute."

But Angelica may be jealous. By constructing five lines, only the five words of each line meaning anything, her anger may be assuaged:

"*It is not true that* two and two make four!"

"*I flirted with the leech*, and courted ipecacuanha!"

"*Importer's daughter! give me back* my brownstone front!"

"*Your love once more or* once less, is all the same."

"*I perish with mad despair*, caused by art criticisms."

Words have the advantage of taking less trouble to construct than letters, and I may again string the letters of the words up and down. Thus can I impart good news to my Angelica:

m t i a g e a r e
y c o a i t s a b
s n n h v r p s r
a s s d e e o d e
i s o n n v o u a
n t u a u l n e k
t n r n s i s l i
e u u o t s t e n
d a n i w o h e g.

which means, "my sainted aunt sanctions our union, and has given us two silver spoons. The clouds are breaking." There is what is known as the tipsy style of cryptograph, with which I can delight my Angelica. It consists in taking a sentence, muddling the letters together, and then letting them tumble about in the loosest way. Here is a compliment to my love, which at the first glance is hardly visible, and to make it the more impossible, I put in a few capitals.

"*Yo Urche ekisfa Irert hanthero SE*," which simply means "Your cheek is fairer than the rose." Dean Swift used to amuse himself this way, not, however, with Stella, but with Dr. Sheridan, trying, however, to give his syllables a Latin color. Sheridan writes him: "On nam unde I eat sum pes. A tu es de I eat spud in migra num edit. A venis de I eat sum pastr," which means, "On a Monday I eat some peas. A' Tuesday I eat a pudding, my grannum made it. A' Wednesday I eat some pastry."

As Angelica and I have put our wits to it, we have studied up the numeral notation of letters, which is quite a neat method of cryptography. We call i and j the same thing, and so have twenty-five letters, and we construct a table of this character:

1	2	3	4	5	
a	b	c	d	e	1
f	g	h	i	k	2
l	m	n	o	p	3
q	r	s	t	u	4
v	w	x	y	z	5

I expect to meet Angelica at the park. She does not come. At last I receive this:

11. 31. 43. 13. 41. 42. 33. 23. 45. 32. 51. 11. 41.

And as she says "a cold in my head," my mind is partially relieved. Now, the alphabet can be mixed for this, and we may substitute letters again for numbers, or have half letters and half numbers. Here is another method, resembling the gridiron process, only we do it with numbers. We retain any system of numbers in our head—say, 5, 0, 1, 9, &c., 0 standing for 10. We read only the fifth word, the tenth after that, the first word after, then the ninth. Here may be a bunkum but very true sentence, which we leave our readers to solve: "One would think that love of gain actuated Congressmen. We cannot unite in the laughs at their expense. They may destroy the barriers of our liberty!!"

Falling back on our letter system, we can put dots to letters in certain places, or add dots to letters, which can become dreadfully puzzling; then we can construct a dish of italics, capitals, notes of admiration, signs of the zodiac, telegraph symbols, chemical symbols, musical annotations, algebra, phonetics, and asterisks, which will be so tough as to defy any one's picking, and will insure insanity to those who try to meddle with it, for both Angelica and the writer are remorseless in this respect, and are determined that our secret shall be our own.

Now for a last method, which we think must defy the inquisitive. We pick out a book at random, and we each have a copy. We commence at a certain page, and take if we want to the first word of any line, or the second word, or any word of any line, and on this we construct an alphabet, which alphabet, however, we resolve into numerals. Now the numbering of the page, the number of letters on the page, the number of words too, are all factors in the formation of the numeral or numerals, and vary as to every letter, as the next page comes in for the building up of the next letter. We may use any number of figures, and each having the book, Angelica laughs to scorn all attempts to unravel our mystery. Perhaps that ingenious person who lived in England *circa* 1865, and who devoted the best years of his life to deciphering these enigmas could have found us out, but an overstrain caused by this kind of work prematurely cut him off in the prime of his usefulness. This painstaking individual was once put to his metal by a series of advertisements published in some provincial newspaper. He immured himself for a year, and after that short lapse of time made out the puzzle with ease. Then to show how absolutely simple this cipher was, he wrote a large volume in fine type, to explain how this particular cryptogram was mere child's play to him. Two hundred years ago this talented person would have been made chief of the *cabinet noire* of some court. Alas, for the lack of taste of the present age, the world in general thought him a fool for his pains.

Believing, however, that my correspondence with my Angelica is safe, at least for the present, unless the postal card develops a mania for this kind of writing, I am, however, somewhat uneasy in regard to the cryptographic love of my shoe maker, and would willingly impart to him what I know about this science, if he would only credit it on my boot bill. Perhaps, then, my first postal card might read mysteriously:

"Thembo ot Saint Pa idfory ET."

Instead of its blurting out to me and the world, "Them boots ain't paid for yet."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A regimental court-martial for the Eighth Regiment is appointed to convene at the armory, on Thursday, June 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut. Col. Dow S. Kittle is detailed as President of the Court. The following appointments are reported: A. J. Decker, Acting Adjutant, vice J. R. Hills, resigned; Robert Cameron, Chaplain, vice A. R. Kittredge, removed from State; Geo. L. Wentworth, Sergeant Major, vice Jacoby, resigned; Henry W. Clark, Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Wentworth, promoted; J. Ross, Jr., Hospital Steward, vice Clark, promoted; J. R. Hills, Adjutant, has resigned.

The Fifth, Col. Spencer, will parade to-morrow in honor of the memory of Thomas Jefferson. Line will be formed in Hester-street at 1½ P. M., and the regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council in the City Hall Park.

Adj. Hunter, of the Twenty-third, has been breveted major.

The Albany *Journal* of the 16th inst. says: "On the 10th of February last, Capt. Jacob Garling, of Company E, Eighty-third Regiment, was tried for various delinquencies before a brigade court-martial, composed of John C. Perry, Judge Advocate Charles H. Van Allen, Geo. W. Marlett, and Walter Van Vorst, all of the Thirteenth Brigade, and was sentenced to be cashiered from his command. Capt. Garling, determined to test the legality of the matter, has appealed to the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Dix, from the findings and sentence of the court-martial, on the ground that the proceedings were erroneous and illegal: First, that he was arraigned on the charges before pleading thereto; and, second, that after pleading not guilty to said charges, and before any testimony, he demanded to appear and defend by counsel, as in civil actions, and on both occasions his demands were not entertained, and he was refused the privilege of being defended by counsel. The papers in the matter were filed to-day, and the decision of Gov. Dix will be looked for with much interest by military men."

Company A, Washington Light Infantry, of Washington, D. C., visited Philadelphia last Monday, and remained until Tuesday, midnight, upon invitation from H Company, Second Regiment, P. N. G., in reciprocation of the courtesies extended to that company while visiting the capital last Summer. The Washington Company is commanded by ex-Col. Wm. G. Moore, of the regular army, who has drilled it up to a remarkable degree of proficiency. They mustered two platoons of sixteen files front, with forty honorary members in citizens dress, and the celebrated "Owl" Association of Washington, together with the United States Marine Band. The brief time allotted them was remuneratively spent in visiting all the objects of interest in the city. The managers of all the city theatres opened their doors to the visiting military.

The Charlestown Cadets, from Bunker Hill City, Mass., commanded by Capt. Frank W. Pray, will visit this City on the 18th and 19th of June, leaving Boston on the afternoon of the 17th. They will be accompanied by P. S. Gilmore's full band. This corps is considered to be one of the best drilled and most efficient of the Massachusetts militia. They will be received and entertained while in the City by detachments from the Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments.

Adjt. Gen. Merwin, of Connecticut, has filed his report for the year ending March 31, 1873, from which it appears that the present military force of the State consists of thirty-five companies of infantry and two sections of light artillery, with a total of 2,383 officers and men, a decrease of fifty-nine since March 1, 1872. Each of the four regiments is reported as being in a commendable state of prosperity, and the Second Regiment is particularly noticed and praised. Gen. Merwin urges the establishment of additional armory facilities in New Haven and Hartford, and also a thorough equipment of the Guard with overcoats and knapsacks. The number of inactive militia in the State this year is 55,441, an increase of 2,898 over last year; and the number returned as liable to pay a commutation tax of two dollars is 34,898, an increase of 866. The amount received from the commutation tax will be $69,796, which is in excess of the collection of any other year. In conclusion, Gen. Merwin asserts, "As a military organization, I think I can justly say that the Connecticut National Guard stands equal to that of any State in the Union."

FINE ARTS.

American and Foreign Art—Our Shortcomings—New Pictures.

A feeling appears to exist among American artists that the Press, to a certain extent at least, ignores their claims to notice and passes over their productions as though they were unworthy of extended criticism. American art, it is said, should be encouraged, and to the Press artists must look for a recognition of their merits. This is true, no doubt, to a certain extent, but we do not believe that American art will be in any way benefited by the Press, metaphorically, as it were, patting our artists on the back and trying to make them believe that their productions are of equal intrinsic value with those of the best foreign painters. The dealers, it is said, are cutting our own artists to pieces and utterly spoiling the market for their pictures, and this, we have no doubt, is true; but why is it so? Simply because our own art as yet cannot take rank beside the larger portion of that which comes to us from Europe. No one can doubt that our landscape painters are, in some points, equal to those of France, England and Germany, but the very highest class of landscape painting, our artists, with the exception, perhaps, of Bierstadt and Church, never attempt. They are on a dead level, and beyond this they seem to think it is impossible to rise. As a proof of this, let any one examine the hundreds of works produced by, let us say, the two most popular of our landscape painters. Smiling skies, green meadows, purling brooks and umbrageous trees furnish the themes for ninety nine out of every hundred of their works. Now, all this is very pretty, no doubt, but we get tired of it after a time, and we ask how it is that the grander phases and more striking combinations of nature which Turner, the Achenbachs, Calame, Rousseau, Troyon, and others of lesser note find opportunity to paint, are almost ignored by American artists. Surely it cannot be that nature is less prolific and less grand in her productions here than in Europe. Mr. Church once painted an American scene, the counterpart of which is not to be found elsewhere, and upon it made a reputation which led to fame and fortune. Mr. Bierstadt did precisely the same thing; but none of our artists have profited by their example. Even the few historical scenes we have are neglected. Lake George and Newport, the Adirondacks and the White Mountains, have been produced and reproduced until the public is absolutely sick of them; but places of historical interest around them are never touched, because probably they are not quite so attractive from an artistic point of view as they might be. But surely a series of pictures by one of our competent artists, embracing locations of historical interest in this State only, would be of far more value than the eternal views of the Hudson and West Point and the Catskills, with which our artists' studios seem to be at present filled.

Of our *genre* painters there is but little to be said. This branch of art does not flourish here, and, although we have two or three men, who by steady application, have attained a respectable standing in it, it is quite certain that years must elapse before we can compete therein with the productions of the foreigner.

To our painters of historical and religious subjects we need not refer, for we have scarcely one worthy of notice. Of portrait painters we have perhaps more than enough, and it would be difficult to say in what point many of them fall behind the very best foreign artists. It is a branch of art, however, in which a skillful hand and correct eye go for much, and the creative combining and selecting power for very little.

Of the good effect of the liberal introduction of foreign works, on our own school of art, there can be no doubt. We can all remember the time when certain men whose pictures can no longer be disposed of here, were thought to be great artists, and columns of complimentary notices were written about them. That time has passed, never to return, and no picture by an American artist can be sold that does not possess at least some degree of merit. This elevation of public taste is directly attributable to the introduction of the works of foreign schools. Our artists have learned their shortcomings therefrom, and our picture-buyers, some few of them at least, to distinguish the true in art from the false.

Having said thus much to the artist, we shall reserve for a future article a few words of advice and warning to picture-buyers.

MULLER'S "HOLY FAMILY."

Carl Muller, who stands at the head of the ideal school of German artists, has sent us his last and greatest work, a "Holy Family," now on view at Schaus' gallery. The subject is so hackneyed a one, and has been attempted, with more or less success, by so many artists of so many schools, that, when the public hear of a new "Holy Family," it is very natural that they should expect it to be a failure. Muller, however, has succeeded, without giving us a positively new conception, in rendering the one he has placed before us charming by the strength, sweetness, and variety of expression he has introduced, by the freedom and simplicity of attitude of the principal figures, and by their artistic grouping.

The composition contains four figures. Mary is seated on a rock, with the infant Jesus in her lap. Near her stands Joseph, a stalwart, manly form, with noble head crowned by thick, dark locks, looking down at the smiling and mysteriously begotten babe, that is reaching out its little arms to St. John, who kneels beside it. The mother, with her sweet, pure womanly face, is wrapt in thought, as she gazes tenderly upon the two children. Behind the group is a bright landscape in the medieval style. The light is so managed that it seems, in a degree, to radiate from the child in the Madonna's lap.

The great merit of this work of Muller's is its wonderful simplicity and the sweetness yet strength of expression of the principal figures. Joseph is neither too refined in form or feature to have been what we know he was, an artisan of the lowest class, and the Madonna, sweet and pure and good, as she looks to be, is not too angelic and ethereal to have been such a man's wife, but—

"A noble woman, wisely planned
To warn, to comfort and command."

We believe that nothing superior to this work of Müller has been produced by any modern artist. It has been well photographed, the smaller copies being, however, rather better than the larger, and will doubtless soon become very popular.

NEW PICTURES.

The Goupil Gallery has been recently rehung, and some remarkably fine pictures are now on exhibition. The most striking of these is, perhaps, one by Zamacois, containing four figures, two old gentlemen, a young cavalier, and a lady, and representing, as we interpret it, an attempt at match-making. Old gentleman number one, bald-headed, wrinkled-faced and shrewd, is descanting on the merits of his son, who, with somewhat shame-faced look, has turned aside, and is thrashing his boot with his riding-whip. The second old gentleman is quietly sipping his glass of wine as he listens, smilingly, to his friend's talk; while his daughter is peeping round the corner, and endeavoring to obtain a stolen glance at her would-be lover. The work is admirable in conception and execution. The dry, knowing faces of the old men and the blushing one of the lover, their simple, natural and expressive attitudes, and the expectant, almost startled look of the lady, are admirably rendered. The color, too, is remarkably good. This work was painted in 1867, and shows what power lay in Zamacois, which his untimely death cut short in its development.

Near this picture hangs one by Charles Brun, in which a Turkish cavalier is holding converse with a lady at a lattice by means of the language of flowers. A very fine example of Coomans's style, or Dias, "The Poultry Yard," by Doris; a "Lady and Cavalier," by Coeschi, painted with a masterly touch, and "The Widow," by Baugniet, one of the best works of this brilliant colorist, will also attract attention. Mr. W. P. W. Dana, of Boston, has a coast scene, which, though good in composition and color, seems to lack solidity.

Mr. T. L. Smith has just put the finishing touches to his "Sabbath Morning in the Olden Time." It represents an ancient manor house in the Elizabethan style, surrounded by its gardens and park, through which a group of villagers is passing to the neighboring chapel. In front are a pool of frozen water and some noble old trees, painted with that care which Mr. Smith invariably bestows on this important part of his work. Around lies the half melted snow, and in the background we have a glimpse of a thoroughly wintry sky. Mr. Smith has caught the true spirit of the scene, and in the imposing mansion surrounded by its stately trees, the lonely village church, and the group of sturdy men, women, and children plodding through the snow to the sacred edifice, he carries us back in spirit to the days of "good Queen Bess."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A free exhibition of drawings by the students of the Department of Schools of the Academy of Design, is now open at the Academy. Of the merits of the exhibition we shall speak hereafter.

A grand collection of paintings by Lejeune, Hooper, Troyon, Robbe, Becker, Schaeffels, Springer, and other well known artists, with six large paintings by H. L. Rolfe, deceased, will be sold at Clinton Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next.

THE TURF.

Close of the Kentucky Spring Race Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 17.—The Spring meeting of the Kentucky Association closed to-day. The weather was fine and the attendance large. The first race was a mile dash for a purse of $100, free to all, and resulted as follows:

Robinson's Florence, J.	1
Thomas' Trouble	2
Stewart's Humming Bird	3
Time—1:47.	

The second race was for the Consolation Purse, $150, mile heats, for beaten horses:

Reynold's Elsie, by Bonnie Scotland	1	1
Thomas' Trouble	2	2
Time—1:49, 1:48½.		

The third race was a sweepstakes for all ages, three-mile dash, for $500. For this race, which was the event of the day, there were seven entries, and five started:

McGrath's Susan Ann	1
Harper's Extract	2
McGrath's Jury	3
Reynold's Clarina not placed.	
Budford's Malakoff not placed.	
Time—5:32.	

Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

The sport at Fleetwood Park, yesterday, consisted of a sweepstake trot for $400, between the bay mare Topsey, black gelding Eph, bay mare Lady Annie, and black gelding Winfield. The contest was close and exciting, and good time was the result. Eph captured the first heat, and Topsey the second, when Lady Annie went to work and won the others.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, Saturday, May 18.—Sweepstakes $400; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

P. Hayden's b. m. Lady Annie	3	2	1	1	1
Wm. Lovell's b. m. Topsey	2	1	2	3	2
T. Simmon's blk. g. Eph	1	3	3	2	3
R. J. Anderson's blk. g. Winfield	4	4	4	4	4
Time—2:43¼, 2:31, 2:36¾, 2:39, 2:40.					

National Rifle Association—Programme of the Opening Day.

A special meeting of the Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 194 Broadway, Col. Church presiding. The committee appointed to form a plan for opening the range reported that they had decided upon June 5 as the opening day, providing Gov. Dix's engagements will permit his attendance on that day. Instead of a military parade, invitations are to be issued by the association to the commissioned officers of the National Guards of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, the Army and Navy officers, the members of the New-York Legislature, and the Mayors and Supervisors of New-York and Brooklyn, requesting them to attend. The military guests to appear in uniform. The exercises of the day to be as follows: At 10 o'clock commence with two matches, open to all members of the association, to be shot for off hand, at 200 yards; one with any military rifle, and the other with any rifle within the rules of the association. The entrance fee to be $1, and $50 awarded as prizes, as follows: First, $20; second, $15; third, $10; fourth, $5; and in addition the gold badge of the association to be awarded to the best marksman. At 12:30 a match to be shot for by a delegation of twelve men or teams from each regiment, or one from each company. No entrance fee. Each man to use the same rifle as his company. The prizes to be as follows: First, gold badge of the association and $25; second, $25; third, $20; fourth, $15; fifth, $10; sixth to twelfth, $5 each, and $50 to the best team. At 3:30 the ties, if any, to be shot off, and 4 o'clock the prizes to be formally presented by the Governor. During the interval between 2:30 and 4 o'clock a match might be gotten up, open to all comers; entrance fee $1 to $5. This programme can be executed, and all return to the city by 6 o'clock.

The report was adopted, and the secretary directed to notify the commanding officers and others as stated in the report. It was resolved to raise a loan of $5,000 for the purpose of putting the range and grounds in capital working order, and to defray the expenses of the opening. The Range Committee were directed to build a shed for a storehouse, and to employ a range-keeper and make such other arrangements as may be required. The precise date of the opening was left to the Range Committee to determine. The following subcommittees were appointed: On Refreshments, Major Smith; Transportation and Printing, Capt. Wingate; Invitations, Gen. Shaler; Badges, Col. Cullen; Ammunition, Mr. Peck; Tents, Gen. Johnson. Col. Church announced that Mr. W. W. Winchester, of New-Haven, had offered a gold-mounted Winchester rifle as one of the prizes to be shot for. A model of the badge of the association, in shape of a target with two crossed muskets underneath, was presented by Col. Cullen, and it was approved and adopted by the association, and a committee appointed to have the necessary number made. The meeting then adjourned.

Surrogate's Court, Kings County.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved last week: Jane Frost, of the Town of New Lots; John Carroll, John Foley Sarah B. French, August Burger, Abigail Knouse, Dorothea Klingelschmidt, Mary A. Higgins, Beulah T. Barker, Paul Grout, John Donahue, Peter Carels, William M. Stone, Henry Coyle, Daniel H. Feeks, Mary T. Mead, and John Christie, all of the City of Brooklyn.

In the will of Daniel Feeks appear the following bequests: $5,000 to the Williamsburg Dispensary, and $1,000 to the Industrial School of Williamsburg.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Silvio Rouzone, Wm. McDermott, Chauncey W. Moore, Michael Madigan, Nicholas Van Brunt, Jane C. Gavitt, Rebecka Laugsfeldt, John W. Rumsey, James Gerity, Catherine Turcas, Jaques L. Turcas, Beulah T. Barker, Geo. Quick, George C. Stouffer, Joseph Zeng, J. A. P. Zaph, otherwise called F. A. Ph. Zaph, John Dempsey, Joseph Weidenbeuner, William W. Luckey, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Statistics for the Week.

The police arrested 1,775 persons last week, and 2,959 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings at the station-houses during the same period.

There were reported last week 561 deaths, 339 births, and 183 marriages, being an increase of 52 deaths, and a decrease of 28 births and 37 marriages from the preceding week. There were seven deaths from small-pox during the week.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports 16 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday; estimated loss, $20,360; insurance, $54,500. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Carelessness, 5; defective flues, 2; foul chimneys, 3; kerosene lamps, 2; overheated stove-pipe, 1; sparks from chimney, 1; sparks from furnace, 1; superheated steam, 1.

Receipts by the Department of Public Works.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending yesterday (Saturday):

For water rents and penalties	$39,126 13
For vault permits	1,504 17
For sewer permits	540 00
Total	$41,170 30

The Justh Divorce Case.

Yesterday, on motion of Mr. John D. Townsend, counsel for Mrs. Virginia W. Justh, Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, made an order confirming the report of the referee granting Mrs. Justh an absolute divorce against her husband, Emil Justh. The suit has been long in the courts, both in this City and Long Island, and frequently reported in the columns of THE TIMES.

The Bank of England Forgeries.

The case for the extradition of George Macdonell, the alleged Bank of England forger, was again before United States Commissioner Gutman yesterday. Mr. Brooks, for the prisoner, raised various objections to the admission of evidence for the prosecution, all of which were overruled by the Commissioner. After an extended argument, Mr. Brooks renewed application for the discharge of his client on the ground of insufficient testimony. The motion was refused, and the further hearing of the case postponed to Tuesday next.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Annual Games of the Columbia College—The Winners.

The fifth annual meeting of the Columbia College Athletic Association was held on the grounds of the New-York Athletic Club, at Harlem, and the annual series of games were well contested. The competition was more for the honor of winning than for the intrinsic value of the prizes, which generally consisted of a small gold badge or stud. The students turned out in full force, mustering about 300. The games consisted of running, walking, and jumping.

The three-legged race, which is run in pairs, shoulder to shoulder, the two middle legs being tied together at the knee and ankle, was very amusing and very successfully done. Martines distinguished himself in running, and Perrin, one of whose legs is short with a stiff knee-joint, in high jumping. The judges were Messrs. H. R. Marshall, B. McE. Whitlock, and G. M. Speir, of Class '73, and Mr. W. B. Curtiss, of the New-York Athletic Club, acted as referee and time-keeper.

The following is the record of the games:

Walking-race, one mile.—Entries—Wells, Moorewood, Blake, Green, Marshall, Simonds. Won by Simonds. Time—8 minutes 38¼ seconds.

Throwing Base-ball.—Entries—Moore, Butterworth, McMahon, Oakes, E. Seligman, Smith, Hapello, G. Seligman, Perrin. Won by Moore. Distance, 309 feet 4 inches.

Standing Long Jump, without weights.—Entries—Root, Wells, Smith, Marshall, Dugro, Perrin. Won by Wells. Distance, 9 feet.

Flat Race, 150 yards.—Entries, Root, Bach, Reed, Aymar, Zingsen, Oakes, Ormiston, Dugro, Banks, Townsend, Martines, Schenck. Won by Martines. First heat, 16¼ seconds; second heat, 17¼ seconds.

Standing High Jump.—Entries—Perrin, Wells. Won by Perrin. Height, 3 feet 8 inches.

Three-legged Race, 100 yards.—Entries—Root and Marshall, Johnson and Hurry, Cornell and Van Buskerck. Won by Cornell and Van Buskerck. Time, 13 seconds.

Running High Jump.—Entries—Hurry, Reed, Johnson, Perrin, Simons. Won by Perrin. Height, 4 feet 8 inches.

Flat Race, Quarter-mile.—Entries—Hurry, Marshall, Kent, Aymar, Martines. Won by Martines. Time, 65 seconds.

Running Long Jump.—Entries—Bach, Johnson, Perrin. Won by Perrin. Distance, 15 feet, 2¾ inches.

Hurdle Race, 150 yards, Eight Hurdles.—Entries—Bach, Moorewood, Johnson, Wells, Hurry. Won by Moorewood. Time—26¼ seconds. Bach jumped the last hurdle first, but failed to run to the judges' stand, thus losing the race.

Flat Race, One Mile.—Entries—Reed, Adams, Webb, Munro. Won by Reed. Time—6 minutes, 2¼ seconds.

Consolation Race, 150 yards.—Entries—R. Hurry, Reed, Kent, Greene. Won by Hurry. Time, 18 seconds.

Strangers' Race, Half-mile.—Entries—G. Brown, New-York Athletic Club; Beach, Whitney. Won by Brown. Time—2 minutes, 21¼ seconds.

Desperate Struggle with a Burglar—He is Finally Captured.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the house of Mr. Peter Dingee, No. 195 Clinton avenue, corner of Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by a burglar, who had first scaled the fence surrounding the yard, and opened a window in the rear of the house. The intruder entered the bed-room of Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, on the second floor, and awoke the latter by the noise occasioned by his efforts to reach certain valuables in the room. Mrs. Bedford jumped out of bed, and on seeing a man in the room, screamed violently, whereupon he drew a revolver and deliberately fired two shots at her. Fortunately, owing to the darkness, both missed, and Mr. Bedford, who was thoroughly awakened by the noise advanced on the burglar. The latter had retreated to the door, and again fired his revolver. Meanwhile Mr. Dingee, who occupied a room on the upper floors, had been awakened by the noise, and reached the scene in time to decide the struggle between the men. With his assistance, Mr. Bedford was enabled to hold down the burglar until the officer on post answered the summons. Detective Corr and Officers Buchanan and Friel were quickly on the scene, and took charge of the captured burglar. At the station-house he gave his name as John McHalpine, aged twenty-seven, no occupation. Three pocket-books, containing $36; also two gold watches, a seven-barreled revolver, and a set of burglars' tools were found in his possession, the money and watches having been stolen from Mr. Dingee's house. Charles Raymond, who was lounging suspiciously in front of the premises, was also arrested, and a sailor named William Keating was taken in charge on suspicion. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice Riley. Mr. Dingee is President of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, and the burglars no doubt expected to make a heavy haul.

Suicide of a Williamsburg Merchant.

Mr. Charles Young committed suicide by shooting at his residence, No. 403 South Fifth-street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. Mr. Young was forty-eight years of age, and a native of England, whence he came to this country at an early age. For some years he has lived with his wife and three children at No. 403 South Fifth-street. He had been in the employ of Walker & Son, book-binders, of Fulton-street, New-York, for nearly twenty-five years. Seven months since, he left their establishment and went into the coal business in Ninety-eighth-street, New-York, under the firm name of Young & Co. He had been induced to make this change on account of ill health, but his new occupation made no difference. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, his wife went up to his room to inquire what he would have for his breakfast, and was descending the stairs when she heard a pistol shot. A moment afterward Mr. Young was found lying at full length on the floor with a four-barreled pistol by his side, and blood flowing from a wound in his head. Dr. Delong was summoned, but the bullet had entered the brain, and nothing could be done to save the hapless patient. It is the opinion of the doctor and the family that the fatal resolve was taken and the shot fired in a moment of temporary insanity.

Morrisania Board of Education—The Treasurer Settles His Accounts.

At a meeting of the Board of Education of Morrisania, held on Friday evening, the recent offer made by Mr. Edward Kirk, Jr., the Treasurer of the old board, to settle his indebtedness of $2,350, together with interest thereon, was reconsidered and accepted; whereupon the money was paid, and his bondsmen released; and the board unanimously passed a vote of thanks and continued confidence in the integrity of Mr. Kirk. The President of the board, Mr. J. L. Burnell, took occasion to express his regrets that the board, at a previous meeting had made so grave a mistake in declining (by advice of counsel) to receive the money tendered by Mr. Kirk, and that for one he should be found ever ready to open his purse to Mr. Kirk. It will probably be remembered that Mr. Kirk, while recently suffering from neuralgia or other nervous affection, absented himself from his home and business for about a week or ten days, when the Board of Education attached the property of Mr. Kirk as a defaulter.

The Bishopric of Massachusetts.

The committee appointed by the Massachusetts Episcopal Convention, consisting of Rev. C. L. Hutchings, Rev. W. R. Huntingdon, Rev. Dr. Wharton, and Mr. William Brookes, to wait upon Rev. Dr. Benjamin H. Paddock, the bishop elect, to inform him of his election, arrived in this City on Friday. Yesterday they waited upon Mr. Paddock at his residence in Brooklyn, and formally notified him of his election. The conference lasted for several hours, but it is understood that no decisive answer was given. It is probable that the decision of the reverend gentleman will not be sent to the general committee of the convention before Friday or Saturday next.

The Cotton Exchange—Raising the Initiation Fee.

A meeting of the members of the Cotton Exchange was held yesterday to take into consideration the amendments adopted by the Board of Managers at a meeting held on the 7th inst. The most important of the amendments relates to the raising of the initiation fee for membership, which will be from July next to December 31, 1873, $2,500, after which it will be $5,000. A certificate of membership will be issued, which may be transferred to any other member or member elect on payment to the Treasurer of the Exchange of $250. The amendments adopted by the Board of Managers were adopted immediately by the Exchange, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Young Investigation.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors charged with the investigation of the official conduct of Mr. Joseph B. Young, while Clerk of the Board, met at 11 A. M., yesterday, Mr. Billings in the chair. Mr. Andrews said he had subpœnaed Controller Green three times, and he had not responded. He desired to examine Mr. Green on two or three points. Mr. Green did not appear, however. Mr. Hawkins said they had subpœnaed Mr. A. J. Smith, and he also had failed to come.

The committee then adjourned for one week.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy.

The following persons were declared bankrupts during the week: On voluntary petitions, John Wm. Cochran, John Wm. Kelly, James L. Marsh, and Henry W. Smith; involuntary, James E. Coburn, David W. Manwaring, Jr., and Marcus D. Lavin obtained discharges.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Our National Trophies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I fully accord with the opinion expressed by a correspondent in your issue of this morning, concerning the fate said to be awaiting the Revolutionary trophies at our various Governmental arsenals. Have we no regard for the glorious past of our country? Have we lost all national recognition of the best and purest days of our nation, when represented by memorials of trial, sorrow, and success? So far as such memorials consist of buildings standing in the pathway of an obtrusive and continually enlarging commerce, we must acknowledge the necessity, however sad, of demolition and oblivion. But when so much valuable history is connected with a species of possession easily capable of preservation, and in no manner an obstacle to business interests, shall we not, as a people, prove shamefully derelict to everything noble and true if we consent to its irretrievable loss, when prevention is so easy? Acting on such despicable principles, the generation succeeding us may as consistently pull down and sell, by municipal authority, for building material, every soldier's monument in the country. Is our Government so impoverished as to really need the few thousand dollars which the sale of those time-honored trophies of our Revolutionary fathers would put into its coffers?

I am aware that there exist souls so sordid and selfish as to see, in the sale proposed, the best use of the relics in question, as it proposes to turn old bronze and iron into available funds. But there are yet living all over the land grandchildren (of whom I am one) of the very men who captured those trophies, and I am sure I speak the sentiment of them all when I cry out against such disposal of them as shame and sacrilege.

If the action of Government in this case can not be stayed, I do hope that individual States, historical societies and patriotic citizens will anticipate the founderies and old junkmen by securing and preserving intact from base uses these honorable relics of our historic glory.

Your correspondent mentions one old bronze gun, at Watervliet, captured at Yorktown, bearing the dent of a cannon-shot upon its side, and suggests that it "must have been abandoned on the field of battle." I chance to know an anecdote connected with that old piece, which was told me more than twenty-five years ago by the then commandant of the post, who was the incumbent also at the time Lafayette made his last visit to this country in 1824. Among other places of interest to him, he visited that arsenal, chiefly to see the trophies in whose capture he assisted at Yorktown, Va. He recognized that dented gun as soon as he set eyes on it, as one of those in the redoubt which he stormed and took a few days before the capitulation of Cornwallis, and said that mark was left upon it by the fire of the American artillery previously to the storming. He leaped from his horse and hugged and kissed the old war-dog as a long absent friend. Save the glorious memories of the past! say I.

E. W. B. C.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 14, 1873.

The Westchester Annexation Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I learn with regret that some of our wealthy citizens are opposing the annexation of the lower portion of Westchester County to this City, and I trust my brother mechanics who are compelled to subsist in tenement-houses where their lives are shortened by the foul air generated in their narrow abodes, and their children are exposed to corrupting influences will express their opinions in the columns of the newspaper Press. I did suppose there would be little or no opposition to this measure at the present day, for I believed its merits and demerits had been thoroughly canvassed, and its advantages clearly demonstrated. It may not suit gentlemen whose property is enhanced by the contraction of the area open to commerce and its attendant pursuits, but the great majority of the people demand that they may be afforded facilities for obtaining more healthful and convenient dwellings.

A. C. TUCKER.

No. 7 NORTH MOORE-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The Graves of the Union Dead—Letter to the Late Chief Justice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of yesterday contained a letter of Chief Justice Chase, dated June 10, 1869, in reply to mine of the 4th of that month. My letter to him is not given. I therefore hand you a copy of it for publication, in justice to all parties.

Yours, with respect,

TUESDAY, May 13, 1873. J. E. WILLIAMS.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1869.

Hon. Salmon P. Chase:

DEAR SIR: In this morning's paper I read with painful dissatisfaction the following lines in your letter of 29th ultimo, to Capt. E. H. Manning:

And may we not indulge the hope that ere long we who adhered to the national cause will be prompt also to join in commemorating the heroism of our countrymen who fell on the other side.

But I also read in the same paper with lively satisfaction the noble sentiments which follow, from one of our brave generals:

The Grand Army of the Republic seeks to honor and preserve the principles and institutions for which its members and their dead comrades fought. We strew flowers, therefore, on the graves of our comrades; and prevent their being strewn in the national cemeteries, at the same time, on the graves of such rebel dead as may be buried therein—not because we cherish any feelings of hate, or desire to triumph over individual foes, but because we seek to mark, in the distinction and manner, the feelings with which the nation regards freedom and slavery, loyalty and treason, republican principles and those of a slave-holding oligarchy. We are ready to forgive, we hold no malice, but we will never consent, by public national tribute to obliterate the wide gulf which lies between the objects, motives, and principles for which we fought and our comrades died, and those for which the rebel armies banded together, and for which their dead now lie in numerous graves.

"Look on this picture and on that," and then say which is most worthy and most becoming the position of the Chief Justice of the free United States of America, aye, of a true, unambitious American citizen.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. WILLIAMS.

Fire in the Laboratory at Central Park.

A fire was discovered yesterday in the laboratory of the meteorologist at the Museum in Central Park. A panic ensued among the visitors, who rushed out of the building, but were speedily reassured. The glass cases in the laboratory were broken and the ceiling and wood-work slightly burned before the flames were subdued. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a gas-stove which the meteorologist had been using in experimenting.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

By Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of Louis H. Rosey, an adjudicated bankrupt. The United States brought suit against the bankrupt, subsequent to the adjudication, to recover $5,081 68, penalties for violation of the Internal Revenue law, and judgment was obtained against bankrupt. Proof of debt was filed, and the amount of the judgment was claimed on the allegation that the United States was entitled to a preference over the other creditors. Judge Blatchford yesterday decided the whole amount of the judgment was recoverable against the estate.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Fancher.

Willetts vs. Buddenrich, et al.; report confirmed and order for distribution and surplus granted.

Dorsett vs. Dorsett; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children to plaintiff.

In the matter of the North American Fire Insurance Company; receiver's compensation fixed.

Spratt vs. King; motion denied without prejudice.

Cutlin et al. vs. The Adirondack Company; motion to change place of trial denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Eveninghein vs. Vanderbilt et al.; motion to substitute, &c., as defendants granted; injunction continued until trial.

Benandeau vs. Loert; motion to cancel judgment granted.

Justh vs. Justh; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Whittaker vs. Stebbins et al.; order settled.

Kein et al. vs. Tupper et al.; motion for allowance to defendants granted—$500.

Koehler vs. McArdle; order vacating injunction settled.

Alston vs. Sherlock; order vacating motion and vacating stay.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Meader vs. Meader; divorce granted.

Zorn vs. Zorn; divorce granted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 17—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¼; 1867s, 93¼; 10-40s, 88¾; new 5s, 89. Erie Railway Shares, 47.

Noon—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced 1 ₩ cent., and is now 6 ₩ cent.

2 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 47¼.

PARIS, May 17—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 45c.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower; sales, 10,000 bales, including for export and speculation, 2,000 bales.

3 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Of the sales 7,000 bales were American.

HAVANA, May 16.—Exchange quiet; on United States, 60 days, in currency, 14@15 ₩ cent. premium; short sight, 17@18 ₩ cent. premium; 60 days, in gold, 30@31 ₩ cent. premium; short sight, 34@35 ₩ cent. premium; on Paris, 30 ₩ cent. premium; Spanish Gold, 23 ₩ cent. premium.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 18, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is announced that Gov. DIX will to-morrow send in his veto of the New-York and Westchester Annexation bill. We have all along understood that the Governor was opposed to this measure, on the ground that the question had not been formally submitted to the voters of this City. We believe Mayor HAVEMEYER to be opposed to it on the same ground. Such a position is a perfectly defensible one, and though we think that it would be very difficult to find 10,000 votes in New-York against the scheme, we are prepared to admit that it is a good rule to establish that no increase of Municipal territory shall be permitted without the consent of the people being asked and obtained. We believe that all the honest friends of the measure will be quite prepared to respect the Governor's scruples. We think there will be but one opinion among both friends and foes of the measure in regard to the infamous character of a special dispatch printed on this subject in the *Commercial Advertiser* of yesterday. That dispatch charged that "Trinity Church influence" had opposed the bill, and that, since that church is "all-powerful with the Executive," the veto could easily be explained. It is news to us to hear that the Trinity Corporation has a vital interest in defeating this measure, though it does not surprise us that the organ of "skilled talent" should seek for the lowest class of motives in trying to account for the action of any public representative, however eminent and faithful. Gov. DIX has, in several instances, very effectually baulked the schemes of the Albany lobby this session. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, if the organ of that fraternity should make itself the vehicle of base and reckless aspersions of his public course.

From the census made by the police for the Excise Commissioners, it appears that there are 8,408 places in this City where liquor is sold at retail. They are quite evenly distributed over the City, the only precinct having an extraordinary proportion being the Tenth, which is credited with 726. The Seventeenth has 520, the Twentieth 558, the Nineteenth 454, the Twenty-second 448, and the others will average about 275. These returns show even a more startling condition of affairs than that upon which we lately commented, as they declare that we have a drinking-place to every 115 of the population. Very many of these places are disreputable dens, where the vilest dregs of our population congregate, and where only the most poisonous stuff is sold under the guise of intoxicating liquor. It will be the duty of the Excise Commissioners to close such places by refusing to license them, and we presume that they sought and obtained this information in order to have a basis solid for such action. These statistics prove beyond all cavil that any power which the law gives for decreasing the number of these drinking-dens should be unsparingly used.

All doubts as to Police Court reform have been removed by Gov. DIX signing the bill which recently passed the Legislature, and which is therefore now a law. Now that we have reached this conclusion we assume that Mayor HAVEMEYER will name no one for the office of Police Justice who is not fitted by character and acquirements for the place. Nearly all the present incumbents, and very many of the most disreputable ward politicians in the City, are candidates for appointment, and if there were any danger that the Mayor would act favorably upon their applications, we should gain nothing by the new law. We believe, however, that Mr. HAVEMEYER is not a victim of the delusion which appears too general, that the only requisite for a police magistrate is profound ignorance of law, and we may assume that he will appoint only reputable citizens having some acquaintance with the duties they will be called upon to discharge. This being the case, we may soon rejoice in the knowledge that our police courts are something better than places for the exhibition of buffoonery and ignorance.

Senator WOODIN can hardly complain if people in this City regard with considerable suspicion any measure of reform of which he is the champion. When this gentleman is found, therefore, getting the City and County Consolidation bill set aside in favor of a substitute, the fear naturally arises that the move conceals a job in favor of some of the Senator's particular friends. If, however, as stated, the bill passed to a third reading by the Senate is identical with the bill passed last year, but not signed, there is in the present case no room for cavil. This simple and much-needed reform ought to have been accomplished long ago, and it is some consolation to find it in a fair way of passing into law. When the Senate bill reaches the Assembly, it ought to be disposed of with all possible promptitude.

The death-rate of New-York underwent a significant advance last week. The total number of deaths were 561, being equal to an annual mortality of 29.7 per 1,000, in an estimated population of 980,000. This is a good deal higher than the nature of the season warrants, and raises lively apprehensions about what we may expect in the possibly tropical days of June. Drs. SMITH and CHANDLER cannot too soon set about making the Health Board worthy of its name, and one of the first duties of the new Police Department should be to place the Street-cleaning Bureau on a footing of thorough efficiency.

It may be that the police consider the tragedy in Sullivan-street, discovered yesterday, "mysterious and startling," but from the facts thus far given the public, such will not be the general opinion. It is evident that a woman has died from violence, and all the circumstances warrant the presumption that it was inflicted by her negro companion, whose speedy arrest is certain, if the police are not negligent or clumsy. There is certainly nothing startling in this affair, as such an occurrence is a natural result of the foul segregation of humanity which the narrative reveals, and it is only singular that we are not oftener called upon to record deeds of bloodshed committed by these degraded men and woman. Those who read the story of this murder will see that a most promising field of labor is presented in the Eighth Ward for missionary effort.

The American Muddle in Vienna.

We have already commented upon the tone of Gen. VAN BUREN'S communications to the President and the Department of State. It certainly does not indicate either discretion or good temper in the United States Commissioner. It is necessary also to remark that Gen. VAN BUREN'S proceedings in regard to the Vienna Exhibition, both in Washington and New-York, the past few months, did not inspire confidence in those who were cognizant of them. His first public address on the subject, delivered in the rooms of the Union League Club last October, had a "spread-eagle" and stump-orator character which was not at all appropriate to the subject. Mr. VAN BUREN, besides, did not represent anything in the country, neither its art, nor literature, nor industrial progress, agriculture or commerce. Why he was appointed was a mystery, and what qualifications he had for the place, were not apparent to any one. His effort also in Washington to procure a $10,000 salary for himself from the Senate Committee was not creditable.

The Commissioner for the Paris Exhibition in 1865, had very wisely selected advisory committees in New-York and elsewhere who should take charge each of separate departments, and advise the special agent what was best to be done in each. By this judicious arrangement, Mr. DERBY, working in constant consultation with the advisory committees, and all being in correspondence with and under the direction of Mr. BECKWITH in Paris, the whole work was as well done as it could be in the short time allowed. There were no "irregularities" in the whole history of the American Department of the French Exposition. Representative men of the highest character were sent out as commissioners, and though the United States gained no great amount of glory in the exhibition, she certainly suffered no shame.

Last October, Gen. VAN BUREN, in imitation of Mr. BECKWITH'S course, and under the advice of competent gentlemen of this City, selected one of the most able and respectable committees that could be got together for such a purpose. Among them, in different branches, we may mention the names of Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, Prof. JOY, Prof. W. P. BLAKE, Prof. CHANDLER, Prof. HORSFORD, Mr. J. S. SCHULTZ, Mr. A. S. HEWITT, Prof. T. G. HUNT, President BARNARD, Mr. C. VAUX, Mr. HOWARD POTTER, and many others of like character. It was understood, when these gentlemen were appointed, that all questions in regard to the allotment of space and the character of goods to be forwarded were to be referred to the chairman of each group, and that no article should be accepted till it had passed the committee. Nothing of all this, however, was done. Though this influential committee backed up Mr. VAN BUREN, and secured the passage of the Appropriation bill by Congress, they had no part nor lot in any practical arrangement for the exhibition. Gen. VAN BUREN took it all into his own hands. The Secretary, Prof. C. A. JOY, went to very considerable personal expense and wrote hundreds of letters, but he might as well have been writing treatises on chemical analysis for all the influence it had on the Vienna Exhibition.

But worse than this, the Department of State, knowing that there was this committee serving gratuitously, and composed of representaitve gentlemen for each department, never once did them the honor to consult them as to the commissioners to be sent to Vienna. Long lists of names were sent by the committee to Secretary FISH, recommending those who would be experts in their own departments, and who were persons of the highest character. Out of these lists, the Secretary of State, in making 115 appointments, only selected four, and these not because of their fitness but because they happened to possess at the same time political influence. The Government was even warned by the committee in regard to the character of some of the appointees, but paid no more heed to the suggestion than if it had come from the Modocs. Scarcely a single appointment was made by the Department of State or by Congress with any reference to fitness for the place, and if German lager-beer sellers, Irish ward-politicians, and Yankee speculators were sent out by this country as its representatives to the great industrial exhibition of all nations, instead of American *savants*, manufacturers, merchants, and agriculturists, the blame must fall on the Department of State or on Congress, and not on the Advisory Committee of New-York, and if these Commissioners have brought public disgrace on the country before the eyes of all Europe by wretched jobs and corruption, the blame lies upon some other shoulders than Gen. VAN BUREN'S alone.

The present Commissioners, appointed by Mr. JAY at Vienna, are gentlemen of the highest character, who would never even accept the positions, except as a public duty. It will change to them a Summer of relaxation into one of hard work and responsibility. But it will give them the satisfaction of protecting the honor of the country, and of preventing a great agency of civilization being converted into a means of speculation and jobbery.

A New City Prison.

The Commissioners named by the bill signed yesterday by Gov. DIX to locate and erect a new City prison will do well "to make haste slowly." The law allows them ninety days to select a site, and during that time they should be able to carefully consider all the questions involved and come to a decision that will be of the greatest benefit to the City. There will undoubtedly be a great pressure brought upon them by the owners of unsalable property and others who scent a job in this project, which we have no doubt they will successfully resist. We take it for granted that they will discharge the important duties devolved upon them by this bill so as to best serve the public interests, and will avoid even the suspicion of corruption.

If the City already has a site which can be lawfully taken under the terms of this act which is eligible for this purpose, there can be no question that it is the duty of the Commissioners to take it. There can be no question that the grounds occupied by Bellevue Hospital present precisely the required site, and if these can be legally acquired by the Commissioners, the problem of the location is satisfactorily solved. In determining this question, it will be necessary to consider whether the Charity Commissioners can abandon Bellevue as a hospital, and whether the Prison Commissioners can then take the property and convert it to prison uses. As to the first point there can be no doubt, and the second should be fully considered before a proposition to buy ground elsewhere is entertained. Projects are discussed which would cost the City millions of dollars, and this is especially true of the proposal to take a block of ground near Police Headquarters for the erection of a City prison. Property in this neighborhood is very valuable, and the location is so thickly populated, that a prison, when erected at great cost, would be found no better in its sanitary qualities than the Tombs.

It is certain that Bellevue must soon be abandoned as a hospital. The evidence of several medical gentlemen, including Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Health Commissioner, fully qualified to speak on this point, is conclusive that the buildings are unfitted for hospital purposes. A much larger volume of testimony to the same effect can be obtained, and it is certain that the growing public sentiment will very soon compel the abandonment of this institution. The question will then arise as to what shall be done with the property. There is no denial that the site is ample and in every way admirable for a City prison and all the criminal courts. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that in order to secure an entirely healthful prison, it will be necessary to wholly demolish the present structures on the ground, and construct other buildings from the foundations, it is still apparent that this project would involve far less expenditure than any other proposition which is likely to be considered. The same amount of ground in any locality where it would be desirable, would cost a sum so large as to preclude its purchase, and it is certain that it would not be secured.

But in considering this question the Commissioners should carefully inquire whether it will be necessary to wholly demolish the present buildings. It is beyond dispute that they can be altered at comparatively little cost so as to admirably adapt them to the required uses, as the main edifice was originally built for an alms-house and prison. The only point to be decided then is whether, after reconstruction and renovation, these buildings would be healthful. The highest medical authority asserts that, as a prison, they can be made perfectly healthy, but as a hospital they never can be. Doctors differ upon this question as upon all others, but the weight of the testimony we published yesterday is conclusive to the fact that these buildings can be converted, with very little cost, into a prison not open to any sanitary objection.

This being the case, it is the obvious duty of the Commissioners to take this property instead of purchasing elsewhere, providing they can do so by the terms of the law under which they must act. By adopting this course they will secure a prison which will be sufficient for all the needs of the City for many years, at an expense far less than the sum which will be realized from the sale of the Tombs. In presenting this subject to the public, we have fairly given all the objections which have been urged against the scheme, and it will be seen that they have little or no force. The principal one is that the criminal courts will be so far removed from the civil tribunals as to incommode lawyers, and we submit that the point is not worthy of attention. In any event, it is certain that the prison, with the criminal courts, will be removed up-town, while the civil courts will remain where they are, so that the plea loses its potency as urged against the selection of Bellevue for the prison. No site in the upper part of the City is more accessible, none which can be secured has a river front more extensive, and from no other selection would the City derive such great advantage. We hope, therefore, that the Commissioners will carefully consider the proposition before giving attention to any other enterprise.

The Lachine Accident.

Every tourist who has visited Canada has shot the Lachine Rapids and pretended afterward that he greatly enjoyed it. In point of fact, unless he was totally devoid of nerves he was wretchedly uncomfortable until he had safely reached smooth water. That the trip is an exceedingly dangerous one is susceptible of easy demonstration. The safety of the steamer shooting the rapids depends upon the skill of her pilot and the strength of her machinery. The slightest accident, either to the engine or the steering apparatus, is certain to throw the vessel upon the rocks, and such a catastrophe could not occur, except at the entrance or the end of the rapids, without involving a terrible loss of life. It is true that hitherto the rapids have been safely run, but this absence of accident has really been little else than a wonderfully protracted run of luck. The tourist who watches from the steamer's deck the boiling and whirling water knows perfectly well that the chances of his arriving in safety at the foot of the rapids are but little greater than those of his sudden shipwreck. Men sufficiently intelligent to know when they are in danger may betray no outward fear while in the grasp of the Lachine Rapids, but that they are, as a rule, horribly frightened, may safely be assumed.

Last Monday the singular immunity from accident which the Lachine trap has hitherto enjoyed, was brought to an end by the wreck of the steamer *Le Renaud*. A large party of excursionists were on board, and the vessel had just entered the rapids, when the current, in spite of the efforts of the pilot, threw her on the rocks. She at once broke in two, the rushing water extinguished the fires and the cracked steam-pipe let loose clouds of scalding vapor. Fortunately the steamer was a short distance above the "pitch" of the rapids, and to this circumstance the safety of her passengers is ascribed. As many as the boats would hold were embarked and carried to a small island, a short distance down the stream, but the force of the current prevented the boats from returning. Canoes, however, were obtained from the main land, and the remaining passengers were rescued. *Le Renaud* was, of course, a total wreck, and it is even doubtful if any of her fragments will remain to warn the tourists of the coming Summer of the dangers of Lachine.

From which story the hasty moral may be drawn that no one should attempt to shoot the rapids. This, however, would be not only hasty, but unjustifiable. To shoot the Lachine Rapids, knowing their danger, but coveting the excitement of the hazardous enterprise, may not be unbecoming a brave man; but to incur so serious a risk for the mere pleasure of subsequent boasting, or to lead helpless women and children into a peril which they cannot properly estimate, is either an act of vulgar folly or of selfish cruelty.

A National Play-House.

Mr. TOM TAYLOR, who seems to share in a measure the eccentricity of his former co-laborer, Mr. CHARLES READE, has undertaken to bring out at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, a series of Shakespearean plays on what are termed "æsthetic" principles. The distinction intended to be conveyed as between these performances and ordinary ones is clearly set forth. Its main feature is to produce the plays for the interest of Shakespeare and of art rather than for that of any particular manager or actor. To do this Mr. TAYLOR proposes a kind of popular subscription. In other words, he would effect by the combination of private individuals what in France, Prussia, and elsewhere is done by the Government; and he would bring back by this device, so far as the resuscitation is possible, the advantages lost through the abolition of the old patent theatres.

That there were great advantages in the patent system cannot be denied; and if these could be got back again without paying for them more than they are worth, there would be a tangible gain. In some form or another it is probable that the establishment of a national or subsidized theatre in all capital cities would be an excellent thing for art, and generally for the taste and culture of the community. We have lately referred to the fact that nearly every theatre in New-York is running "show pieces" or meledramas. Were there a house here in which the plays were regulated as they are at the Théâtre Français, the benefit would be plain. There is, perhaps, no argument in favor of national galleries of painting and sculpture, or of national museums, that may not fairly be advanced in behalf of national theatres. All such institutions are "academies" of and for the whole people. The whole public pay for them on the principle of correcting the general taste which has a tendency, when uncorrected, to decline; since the private caterers of art are always strongly tempted, for obvious reasons of interest, to assist the decadence they are always the first to perceive. The history of our own theatres furnishes cases in point and, presumably, always will continue to do so; they who live to please must please to live. But a really good national theatre, a theatre, that is, established on sound and permanent principles, would always have a purifying and elevating influence. It is true that, in spite of the Théâtre Français, they have the Opera Bouffe in Paris and the Gaieté; but this does not endow with less significance the consideration of what, without the Théâtre Français, the Parisian stage would be.

We have no idea that Mr. TAYLOR will succeed in his project at the Crystal Palace any more than he or any one else would succeed in such a project here. People never pay their taxes voluntarily, and this is in the nature of a tax. Enthusiasm for the higher drama is often felt by many, and at some time or other by most people, but the flame is rarely long and steady enough to bring about, through a voluntary system, anything like permanent results. But that a plan like Mr. TAYLOR'S should be conceived at all, that it should be so much discussed, and that the debate should lead to the very general admission that the disease Mr. TAYLOR aims to cure exists, and somehow ought to be cured, whether he is the proper physician or not, is worthy of serious reflection. What is true of England in this regard is true of America, since the dramatic situation is much the same in London and New-York. Our theatres are somewhat handsomer and more comfortable, and the plays in some instances are rather more completely put upon the stage; but otherwise the parallel is complete. Now, we do not believe in such a scheme as Mr. TAYLOR'S, or in any scheme of any individual for this purpose, but it is worth thinking what might be the result of having a National Theatre in New-York enjoying some kind of steady public support.

If the evil effects of our star system, the rage for spectacle and for what is worse, are ever to be effectively combated or neutralized on our stage, it must be by processes involving in some way the authority and lasting support of the whole community. The experiments of the late Mr. MACREADY and Mr. CHARLES KEAN showed conclusively by their pecuniary results the limitations that must confine individual effort in this direction, and we fear the books of play-houses, nearer home than Drury-lane or Oxford-street, where the higher drama has been most expensively brought out, would tell very much the same story. If it could be shown that it is not worth while for the public to go to any expense for a national theatre—that it is not expedient to support such a thing, on grounds like those that recommend the establishment of national art galleries and museums, of course the matter falls to the ground. It may, however, turn out that the more thoroughly the subject is studied, the stronger will appear the reasons in favor of founding what would be virtually a national histrionic academy, and that every forcible plea in behalf of like academies for teaching or illustrating the plastic arts may as justly be urged for what would thus become an American Théâtre Français.

The Delights of Drowning.

One of the most inexplicable things about self-murder, supposing it to be possible in a sane condition, which some scientists, and all juries, apparently doubt, is the deliberate choice suicides often make of the most painful agencies of destruction. Comparatively speaking, it is not so much death as the agony of death that human nature shrinks from. "The sense of death is most in apprehension," as SHAKESPEARE puts it. Apparently, then, a person determined on self-immolation should endeavor to die as easily as possible. Yet we find suicides condemning themselves to the most frightful and lingering tortures, by swallowing such slow poisons as corrosive sublimate, or Paris green, that favorite refuge of love-lorn washerwomen and dyspeptic cobblers. In many cases, of course, such a selection is to be ascribed to ignorance or to poverty. Yet neither of these reasons will explain the action of those who throw themselves from the tops of lofty monuments or buildings, or hack themselves to pieces with frequently dull knives. Wiser in her generation is the Parisian grisette, who, when Alphonse grows unkind, buys a few cents' worth of charcoal, lights it, shuts her doors and windows, and so passes, without a struggle or a pang, into a dreamless and eternal sleep.

Death by asphyxiation in any form is probably attended with as little physical suffering as any method of extinction, unless it be the plan of venesection in a warm bath, which SENECA adopted. Persons who have been imperfectly hanged have given such glowing descriptions of the pleasurableness of their sensations, as ought to make our condemned murderers think it rather a privilege than otherwise to be scientifically throttled. So, too, the partially drowned have only delights to tell of. We gave the other day the narrative of Dr. HOFFMANN, one of the luckier victims of the bridge disaster at Dixon, whose experiences corroborate all that is known on this interesting subject. Dr. HOFFMANN appears to have been about as thoroughly drowned as a man could well be and yet survive to tell of it. He was "taken out of the river unconscious and full of water." Yet, he says—and this is the invariable story of the incompletely hanged—that the only unpleasantness he experienced was in coming to himself. Then he felt inexpressibly "sick and wretched." But in the water he "seemed to be at peace with everything, and perfectly happy." He could feel the water "running down his throat and in his ears," and it gave him "the most delightful sensation." In common with others who have been in the same undesirable plight, "his whole life passed before him like a flash of lightning, the events appearing in sequence, the most prominent appearing to be indelibly impressed upon his mind." And not only this, but circumstances he had forgotten appeared vividly, and so entranced was he by the contemplation of this pleasing panorama of the past that "he did not want to be disturbed." "He would have preferred to remain where he was," like a certain eminent historical personage, to be let alone, and resented it as a personal injury when somebody pulled him out and so disturbed his "beatific reverie."

The phenomena recounted by Dr. HOFFMANN are, in the main, the same as have been observed by other witnesses, and coincide with the testimony set forth by DE QUINCEY in a well-known passage. How much of these experiences are real, and how much made up from confused remembrances of what others have related, it is, of course, difficult to decide. A drowning man is not generally in a proper frame of mind to formulate his sensations so as to remember and rehearse them with precision. But if the half that is told of these subaqueous delights be true, drowning may, in a more enlightened age, come to be ranked as one of the real luxuries of life.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

INCIDENTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The reappearance, at Booth's Theatre, of Miss Neilson, and the production at that house of "Amy Robsart," were subjects of comment in this place, on Tuesday, and need no further allusion. At the other theatres, during the week just closed, the familiar entertainments proved attractive enough to be maintained. The announcements now before us herald the production of two new plays. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, on Tuesday, "Madeline Morel," the drama resulting from the united labors of Dr. Mosenthal and Mr. Daly, will be done. At the Union-square Theatre, Mrs. Shook's piece, which is entitled, "Without a Heart," is to be made known on Wednesday. We have also to note that the final opportunities of seeing Mr. Sothern in "The Squire's Last Shilling," at Wallack's, are offered on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and that to-morrow evening, "Yankee Locke" will commence an engagement at Wood's Museum, appearing in his drama of "Trumps.... Mr. Rubinstein gave at Steinway Hall yesterday, the fourth of the piano recitals already written of in these columns. The programme consisted wholly of compositions by Schumann, and Mr. Rubinstein, who has a decided *penchant* for that master, interpreted it capitally. A Chopin matinée may be attended to-morrow. ....We have already adverted to the "final farewell" operatic performance of the season. It is to occur at the Academy of Music on Wednesday week, and "Mignon," with Mme. Lucca and Miss Kellogg, is to be the opera. The sale of seats, we are requested to say, will be commenced to-morrow at the Academy, and at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway....A great exodus of artists and managers, bound for Europe, occurred yesterday. Among the passengers by the out-going steamers were Mlle. Aimée, Miss Lydia Thompson, Mlle. Carreño, Miss Dubois, Mr. J. M. Bellew, Mr. Sam. Clemmens, Mr. C. A. Chizzola, M. Emile Sauret, and Mr. Sam. Colville.

AMATEUR AID FOR THE PICNIC FUND.

An amateur performance of universal merit was seen at the Union-square Theatre on the afternoon of Wednesday last. The entertainment was given by the Charity Dramatic Association, and its immediate purpose was to contribute to the Poor Children's Picnic Fund. Quite a numerous audience assembled to do honor to the occasion, which proved one of much interest and hilarity. The pieces selected were the farce of "Trying It On" and Tobin's comedy of the "Honeymoon." A great deal of merriment was excited by the farce—not invariably when contemplated by the players—and the *Mr. Walsingham Potts* evinced considerable eccentric talent. The comedy, however, was the great feature of the day, and we have certainly seen Tobin's work worse played by experienced professionals. Mrs. Sheridan Shook as *Juliana* acted with much archness, spirit, and ease, and fairly won applause and congratulations that were lavishly bestowed. The *Volante* of Mrs. Goodyear was remarkable for self-possession and lady-like vivacity. It is the intention of Mrs. Goodyear to adopt the stage as a regular profession, and she proved on Wednesday that she has good qualifications for it. Mr. Bird as the *Duke Aranza* was excellent, his grace and freedom from exaggeration and his even and correct delivery being equally worthy of praise. The *Mock Duke* of Mr. Leslie was quaint and laughable, and the lines of *Zamora* were spoken by the lady to whom they were assigned with pathos and force. Mr. De Cordeva's *Rolando* was nicely read, and were the gentleman's action a little less constrained and angular he would be still better in the part. The representative of *Count Montalban* made handsome impromptu contributions to the mirth-making features of the play, which, altogether, was one of the most successful of the kind we have ever witnessed. Charity covers a multitude of sins, but it is rare indeed that she is called on to veil so few of the dramatic sort and incident to an amateur performance as on this occasion.

House Notes.

Mr. Edwin Booth acted last week in Ohio. ....Miss Coombs performed in Hartford....Miss Eliza Weathersby will play at the Boston Globe next season....Thursday and Friday Miss Maggie Mitchell acted in Scranton....Wednesday and Thursday Mr. Jefferson was in Detroit. ....Monday and Tuesday Mme. Lucca and Miss Kellogg are to sing in Detroit. They were part of last week in Milwaukee....M. Placide Canonge has purchased the French Opera-house, in New-Orleans, which cost $200,000, for $40,500. The subscription-list for M. Canonge's next season has reached $65,000....Mr. Edwin Adams was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....Mrs. Bowers was at the California Theatre, in San Francisco ....The Vokes Family was at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. John C. Owens was at the Providence Opera-house....The furniture of the St. James Theatre, of Boston, was sold at auction on Wednesday and brought $1,000. It cost $25,000.

Foreign Affairs.

What is called the Jubilee of Molière, organized by M. Ballande, of the Gaîté, is to be held at the Italian Theatre of Paris, and will last eight days. It will commence on May 12 and terminate on the 19th. There is to be a sort of museum of articles connected with the great writer, and from 10 o'clock in the morning to 1, the price of admission will be 1 franc; from 1 to 6, when a piece is to be performed, 2 francs to all places except the boxes of the dress-circle; and in the evening, from 8 to midnight, the same price as for the day representations. In an occasional piece, the part of *Molière* will be played by Dumaine.... The Casino of Monaco has organized a small company, at the head of which Mlle. Marimon shines with all the brilliancy of her talent, the tenor, Duwast, and the baritone, Caillot, seconding her admirably. The *Chanteuse Voilée*, *Don Pasquale*, the *Toréador*, fragments from the *Songe d'Une Nuit d'Eté*, from *Roméo*, *Faust*, &c., are the principal parts selected under the management of M. Maton, as leader of the orchestra....The death is announced at Barcelona of Mme. Dionisda Fité-Goula, who of late years had acquired great renown in Spain as a singer at the Italian opera. She was born in the above-named city, and had married M. Goula, the leader of the orchestra at the theatre there. She was only twenty-six years of age at the time of her decease....Mr. Gye having kindly granted the use of Covent Garden Theatre, a benefit will be given for the family of the late Mr. A. Harris on Wednesday, May 21, under the immediate patronage of the Prince of Wales....The London *Standard* of May 3 thus describes the funeral of Mr. Macready, which occurred on the previous day: "The remains of the deceased were conveyed to London by the Great Western train which leaves Cheltenham at 8 o'clock, and which reaches Paddington at noon. Here the coffin was transferred to the hearse in waiting, drawn by two horses, and thus, followed by two mourning carriages, in which were seated the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased, proceeded at a slow pace to Kensal-green Cemetery, which was reached shortly before 2 o'clock. Nothing could be more simple or unpretentious than the funeral, which was conducted by Messrs. Smith & Sons, of Great Portland-street, in accordance with the instructions of the deceased. The body was encased in a shell, which was placed within a lead coffin, the outer casing being of polished oak, with brass mountings, and having a brass plate bearing the simple inscription, 'William Charles Macready, died 27th of April, 1873, aged 80 years.' The coffin, covered with a pall of velvet, trimmed with white silk, was borne from the hearse to the chapel on the shoulders of six men, and was followed by the chief mourners—Mr. Jonathan Macready and Mr. Cecil Macready, (sons of the deceased,) Mr. John Forster, Rev. E. Spencer, Mr. W. Spencer, Rev. George Bucknell, Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., and Mr. Edward Lowry. The coffin having been placed on the bier, the funeral service was read by Rev. James Fleming, of Camden Church, Camberwell. At the close of the impressive service the body was lowered into its last resting place—that family vault where already reposed the ashes of many members of the family—Harriet Johanna, Charlotte Letitia, Catherine Frances, Walter Francis Sheil, Henry Frederick Bulwer, Lydia Jane, and Letitia Margaret Macready. Upon the coffin were laid, with reverent hands, offerings of sweet-smelling flowers and immortelles; and, as the tomb closed over its new tenant, there was many a moist eye among the veteran actors present who had come to pay this last sad tribute of affection and respect to one who had been for many years to them in times gone by a generous master as well as a matchless model."....The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: "A very old play-goer, indeed, Baron de Chamerolles, bought so long as 1827, a life ticket for the Gymnase Theatre (then called Théâtre de Madame,) at the price, which now, after nearly half a century's enjoyment, must seem moderate, of £40. During all these long years his taste for this particular theatre never palled, and the frequent use of his right was now sweetened to him by the reflection that he had survived a long succession of managers, and that he was getting full value for his money. On Jan. 14 last, just as the curtain was about to rise for the first representation of M. Alex. Dumas' new play, the 'Femme de Claude,' the Baron presented himself at the box-office and asked for a stall. Being told that all the stalls were let, he offered to accept another place in the house, albeit his contract stipulated that he was entitled to one of the best places. But the house was quite full, and he was sent away. Thereupon he brought his action. The case would appear to be a knotty one, for the Judge Advocate was of the opinion that, however hard the bargain might now be upon the management, the plaintiff was entitled by the terms of his contract to have a place always kept for him. The Court deliberated in its private room for an unusually long time, but ultimately decided contrary to the recommendation of the Ministre Public, that the sound construction of the contract was only that the Baron was to be admitted to any place which might be vacant, and that unless it were proved that the manager had, by means of arrangements with theatrical agencies or otherwise, taken measures to diminish the fair average number of places to be had by application at the doors, it was not reasonable that the plaintiff should have damages for an accidental inability to accommodate him. An appeal lies from this decision, which, in the present state of theatrical habits, is tantamount to a denial of the right of the life-ticket holder whenever anything particularly interesting is going on, and I shall be surprised if the case is not carried further."

SHAKESPEARE FOR THE MASSES.

The London *Daily Telegraph* of May 5 deals thus with Mr. Tom Taylor's production of "Hamlet" at the Crystal Palace: The twentieth season of the Crystal Palace has been inaugurated by a creditable effort to make a representation of the higher poetical drama as attractive as musical performances. With the opera theatre so reconstructed that every person in the house is not only able to see all that passes on the stage, but is also able to hear every line that is uttered by a competent elocutionist, it would certainly seem a justifiable experiment. In selecting Shakespeare's "Hamlet" for the initiative performance, the motive is clearly stated by Mr. Tom Taylor, who has assumed the direction of the undertaking. Referring to the popularity of the play, and the circumstance that its very frequency of performance has "blunted the perception in actors and audience alike of the force of language and the significance of situations," Mr. Taylor happily released from official life, with "more leisure for æsthetics," has remodeled the stage business, chosen the actors, cast the parts, and seen to the designing of costumes, the scenic arrangements, and the conduct of rehearsals. The earnestness with which this arduous self-imposed duty has been carried out, and the thoroughly disinterested love of art which suggested the assumption of such a very responsible position, ought not to be doubted. Mr. Tom Taylor has given abundant proof of his devotion to the stage, and he brings many high qualifications to bear on the adequate fulfillment of the purpose he has had avowedly in view. The result of a representation which lasted nearly four hours can, however, hardly be said to be proportionate to the excess of his zeal and the amount of his labor. If a careful analysis of the component parts of these metropolitan actors who could combine an afternoon's work with existing night engagements, only enabled him to skim off the very small amount of histrionic cream which was served up on Saturday for the mid-day Shakespearean refection, the condition of the London stage must be much worse than its most vehement detractors have ever supposed. Nor is Mr. Taylor the first, as he seems to suppose, to release the performance of the play from all the fetters of theatrical tradition. Not to refer to careful revivals of "Hamlet" beyond the memory of a younger generation of play-goers, it may be sufficient to speak of such recent instances as are afforded in the alteration of the conventional business by Mr. Fechter, and the intelligent readings of the text given by Mr. Bellew, at St. George's Hall. With a few exceptions, to be noted presently, there is in Mr. Taylor's version hardly a new situation or a new rendering of a line, and the copious annotations in the printed book have for the most part been anticipated in the commentaries of preceding writers. The minute stage directions, when they are really of any service, only express in words the customary action of a well-trained actor, while, in some places, they approach in absurdity the undue amplitude of instruction conveyed by the author of an old comedy, who wrote, for the guidance of his hero, "Here the miser leans against a wall and grows generous." Within reasonable compass, it would not be easy to refer in detail to several passages that have here received some curious commendations. Of the new "points" made by Mr. Taylor a very few examples will suffice. When the melancholy *Hamlet*, in the second scene of the play, is absorbed in meditation as the Danish court disperses, he is saluted on his back with a hearty thwack from the bladder-stick of the king's jester, and though the obtrusive fool is immediately repelled, the action seems to have an awkward reference to the earnest desire expressed a moment after, "Oh! that this too, too solid flesh would melt." When the play-scene is arranged a portable stage is wheeled on, and set obliquely, so that *Hamlet* and *Ophelia* occupy the central position, and the player king and player-queen perform on a raised platform on one side of the stage, while *Claudius* and *Gertrude* occupy seats directly opposite. With a competent *Hamlet*, there is perhaps some reason for the belief that this might be an improvement on the old stage arrangement, but the merits of the innovation on Saturday were in this respect not fairly tested. The rearrangement of the business preceding the death of the *King* in the last scene is not open to any further objection than it sometimes unnecessarily embarrasses the performers. Obviously tutored even to the wave of a hand and the stress upon a syllable, and rigidly denied the exercise of any judgment of their own, the interpreters of the text, according to the views of Tom Taylor, naturally lacked that impulsiveness which would have probably thrown an air of great reality over all they had to say and do. As it was, each scholar seemed to be in nervous apprehension of immediate correction from the Shakespearean school-master, and in the later progress of the play this feeling became even more apparent. To nervousness may be, perhaps, ascribed much that was disappointing in the acting of Mr. J. Steele Mackaye, who, announced as the pupil of the late M. Delsarte and of M. Regnier at the Conservatoire, Paris, ventured on the bold assumption of the *Prince of Denmark*. Rare gifts of nature and high attainments in the art should be possessed in combination by the actor of *Hamlet*, and Mr. J. Steele Mackaye is certainly not to be cited as an example of united excellence. There was occasionally a rise above the level of mediocrity, notably in the soliloquy concluding the second act, and which elicited a recall from the crowded audience when the curtain fell—but the most hopeful watcher for the ascent of a great histrionic genius above the horizon would hardly believe that, with the appearance of the new aspirant, came the fulfillment of long-cherished hopes. It should be noted that, under Mr. Taylor's direction, both *Hamlet* and *Laertes* resume their black hair, in suitable contrast with the flaxen locks of the fair *Ophelia*. Mr. E. Leathes gave a spirited reading of *Laertes*. Miss Carlisle was to be recognized as a thoroughly intelligent representative of *Ophelia*, and, obedient to instruction, Mr. Flockton presented the gravest version that has perhaps ever been rendered of *Polonius*. The *Queen* of Mme. F. Huddart displayed the force and finish of an experienced actress. Newly furnished with appropriate scenery, and carefully illustrated with costumes and appointments of the earlier part of the thirteenth century, "Hamlet" as the Crystal Palace may be fairly accepted as a welcome proof of the expressed desire of the directors to exalt the character of their entertainment and to maintain their credit for a liberal expenditure. That the dramatic company, as at present constituted, will enable them to adequately illustrate a series of Shakespearean revivals—for it is to be presumed this is only a tentative experiment—it would not be so safe to affirm. The capacity of the stage and the resources of the establishment might be, perhaps, well applied to the production of the historical plays, and it is to be suspected that the habitual visitors to the palace, who would probably shrink from being described as play-goers, would generally prefer archæological accuracy of appointments to the most careful distribution of characters.

Libel Suits Against St. Louis Newspapers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—The *Democrat*, *Globe*, and *Anzeiger*, newspapers of this city, were sued to-day for $90,000 damages, by J. K. Swartz, Charles Winchester, and Joseph Hurley. There are nine suits altogether, based upon statements in the papers that the men named had taken improper liberties with two theatre ballet-girls.

NOTES FROM ALBANY.

Work in the Senate—The Consolidation of the City and County Governments—The Gilbert Railway.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, May 17, 1873.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, considered the bill consolidating the Governments of the City and County of New-York into one Government, and further regulating the same. After reading through the printed bill on file, and making sundry amendments thereto, Mr. Woodin offered a substitute for the whole bill, which, he alleged, contained all the amendments made. He said it was the same bill passed by the Legislature last year, originating in the Assembly, but, owing to an oversight on the part of the Speaker of the House, in neglecting to send a certificate to the Secretary of State, failed to become a law.

Section 1 provides that the City and County shall be known as one body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of New-York City," and all rights of each shall be invested in such corporation.

Section 2 provides that all charges shall be made against said Corporation and defrayed by it; all bonds, stock, contracts, and other obligations authorized or required to be issued or entered into by or for, or in the name of the said County, shall be issued or entered into by and in the name of said Corporation. The powers and duties of the Supervisors of said County are hereby given to the said Corporation, and shall be exercised by it, and in no other manner, except as hereinafter provided; and all public officers whose sphere of duty is coextensive with the limits of the City and County of New-York, shall be officers of said City and County; and no person shall be an officer of said City or County separately, except that when, by the laws of this State, any action is specifically required to be taken by the Supervisors of the County, and cannot be taken in any other manner under any power given by this act, or otherwise such action may be taken by such officers as shall be declared by law to be the Supervisors.

Section 3 provides for the payment of all funds, incomes, receipts, rents, and revenues, no matter of what character, into the City and County Treasury.

Section 4 provides that no payment shall be made from said treasury to any public officer receiving a salary for or on account of any other office or service whatever, either as salary or otherwise; and the office of every such officer shall immediately become vacant if he shall accept or hold under any administration or Government whatever any other office for which any pecuniary compensation is paid; nor shall any person hold any office for which any compensation is paid from the City and County Treasury, who shall have been a member of the Legislature within one year next preceding; nor shall any public officer, for any extra service, or for any extra compensation, or for any retrospective increase of salary; but this section shall not prevent the employment of teachers and janitors in both day and evening schools, nor their payment for such double service, nor shall the same prevent the receipt of fees by public officers who are authorized by law to receive fees.

Section 5 says this act shall take effect immediately.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY.

This bill, which changes the route so as to take it off Broadway, was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Lewis inquired of Senator Madden who asked to drive this route off Broadway?

Mr. Madden replied that he did for one.

Mr. Lewis—Who else?

Mr. Madden—Don't know. There was no special petition presented this year, but there were numerous petitions last year. One road under Broadway, he thought, was sufficient. One bill was passed already this year for that purpose, and there should be no interference.

Mr. Lewis said he knew little about the bill. He voted steadily for the Beach Pneumatic Rapid-transit bill last year that the people of New-York might enjoy rapid-transit. He also voted for the Gilbert Elevated Railway bill. The latter bill appointed a commission of distinguished gentlemen to locate the route. They did locate the road, and he never heard of any proposition or desire to change that road until the introduction of the bill now under consideration. He did not understand that there was any opposition to the road laid out by that commission. He was told, but did not know, that the bill was instigated by the Beach Pneumatic Company. He remembered well when the Legislature gave a franchise to another company to use Broadway over the ground used by the Beach Pneumatic Company, how strenuously the latter company fought against said company taking an inch of the ground unless paid dollar for dollar for their expenditures. The State has given a franchise to the Gilbert Railway Company, and has also authorized them to locate and build. Now another company, organized a year after, have concocted a scheme to drive this company off Broadway. He could not approve of injuring one company to benefit another, especially when the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company was first organized. The only reason why the Beach Company desire to push the Gilbert Elevated Railway from Broadway was because it promised to be a rival. If appeals of this character were to be sanctioned, the Legislature had better stop granting franchises to these companies. If he owned every dollar of the stock in the Beach Company, he would not vote to drive the others off Broadway.

Mr. Madden said Mr. Lewis was mistaken as to the organization of the Beach Company, as it was chartered in 1867-8. He argued that he favored the change because he did not desire these companies to be interfering with each other. There being one road under Broadway, there should not be any on top. The Gilbert Company only desired to construct on the east side of the City down to Chambers-street, thence through Broadway to the Battery. He said he had labored hard for two years to secure rapid transit to the people of New-York, and he hoped now that the plan was likely to be successful, that it should not be interfered with. He was desirous to keep Broadway and Fifth-avenue clear of carriages to Central Park. [illegible] admitted that it was the Beach Company [illegible] asked for the change.

Mr. Lewis read a letter [illegible] Gilbert, written to Senator Harrower [illegible] which that gentleman requested Harrower [illegible] oppose all the bills before the Legislature [illegible] to interfere with this charter. Lewis said if this company attempted to borrow money, and it was known that the Legislature was continually tinkering with its charter, no one could be found who would have confidence in the company. He held that all charters issued by the State should be held sacred.

The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor, to-day, signed the bill to secure better administration in the police courts in the City of New-York. He has also signed the bill for the location of a new City prison in New-York.

It is understood that the Governor will veto the Local Prohibition bill.

A New-England Tragedy.

WALDOBORO, Me., May 17.—Dr. P. R. Baker, of Warren, was found dead this morning, and shot through the heart, at a house near the village of Warren. About 2 o'clock this morning an unmarried woman named Mink, under great excitement, called at a neighbor's house, declaring that Dr. Baker had shot her with a pistol, and that he was then in her house, but as there were no wounds found on her person it was supposed that she was delirious. Soon after daylight Dr. Baker's carriage was discovered in front of the woman's house, and the neighbors on entering the house found the doctor's dead body on the floor. There was no one on the premises. Dr. Baker was aged about forty and had no family. He practiced formerly in Thomaston.

Some five years ago Dr. Baker lost his wife, and Miss Mink was employed as housekeeper. She claimed to have had a child by him three years ago, which is said to have died under suspicious circumstances soon after birth. Dr. Baker shortly afterward went to New-York, where he remained some three years, during which time letters are said to have passed between them. It is said she was anxious to marry him, and it is thought, being baffled in her endeavors, committed the murder. The character of Dr. Baker has been regarded as good. He was formerly from New-Hampshire. His practice as a physician has been very extensive in Cushing, Friendship, Thomaston, and other towns in the vicinity of Warren. The murder causes great excitement in the community.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Supposed Murder of an Itinerant Scissors-Grinder Near Catskill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, May 17, 1873.

On the 1st day of May last, Harmon Hulcher, a German scissors-grinder, reached this city from Albany, having his machine with him. The same day he left for Rondout, where he stayed all night, and on the following morning took passage for Catskill on the steam-boat Eagle. His usual route was and has been for a long while, Catskill, Hudson, Rondout, and Poughkeepsie. After arriving at Catskill he plied his avocation about the streets for two or three hours, and then started for the house of a German named Waltz, following the Catskill and Athens post-road north. Two miles from Catskill is a toll-gate, and one mile further on is a byroad, leading to a one and a half-story frame dwelling on the side hill. This is where the Waltz family resides. It is an old, weather-beaten structure, without the sign of paint upon its dirt-begrimmed sides, and is about twenty feet square, surrounded by a vineyard three or four acres in extent, from which the Waltz family make a living. The family consists of old Mr. Waltz and wife and one son about twenty-three years of age. To this house on the night of May 2 went the scissors-grinder, and he has not since been seen alive. The next morning the room up-stairs in which he slept was visited, when a strange sight was presented. The bed-lounge or sofa-bed on which Hulcher slept was besmeared with blood in the locality where the sleeper's head and shoulders laid, and blood had trickled through the crevices to the under side, where the dark stains are still visible. Where the blood had smeared the upper side, an attempt had been made to destroy its appearance by daubing that part of the lounge with blue ink, but the person engaged in doing it must have been a blunderer, for the under side was left entirely untouched. The blood had also formed in a pool on the floor underneath the lounge, and some one had also endeavored to remove the red stain by planing it off, but had left enough behind to clinch the matter. These facts, coupled with the circumstance that the missing man's mother and son-in-law had arrived in the village in search of him, led to the arrest of the old man Waltz and his son. The arrest was effected yesterday, when they were taken before Justice Russell, of Catskill. At the preliminary examination, Waltz and his son showed no signs whatever of guilt. When the old man was arrested he asked what it was for. The officer told him circumstances bore heavily against him on the charge of murdering Hulcher. "Me murder him!" said Waltz. "Why, I wouldn't do that for all the money he and I have got together." The testimony given by father and son shows that Hulcher did reach their house on the night of May 2, and retired in the room referred to. In the night the old man was awakened by a noise, and called out to his son up-stairs to know what was the matter. The son slept in the next room to Hulcher, a thin partition only dividing the rooms. The son replied that Hulcher was vomiting. According to that evidence neither father nor son visited Hulcher's room to see what was the matter. The next morning Hulcher, they said, was gone with his scissors-grinding machine, and had also taken a blanket and pillow with him, which old man Waltz charged that Hulcher stole, and asked a constable to arrest him. This was about all the preliminary statements made by the prisoners, and they were sent to jail to await further developments. When the missing man's mother visited Hulcher's house, she asked Waltz if he left anything behind. He replied "Yes, his bell," but that he would not give it up till the pillow and blanket were paid for. Finally, however, he sent his son after it, but the latter did not turn up again till he was arrested. After the arrest Friday afternoon, it was resolved to search Waltz's premises for Hulcher's body. In front of his house is a large swamp, and many were of the opinion the remains would be found there. The searching party first visited the rooms of the house, and found the room which Hulcher had occupied in the condition described above. They took the lounge out and sent it to Justice Russell's office in Catskill. They also found a blanket which had evidently been washed to remove spots of blood from it, but some of the stains are yet visible. Leaving the house, the searching party moved toward a stone wall in the rear of the premises, being attracted thither by marks of blood upon stones leading to it. The top of the wall was somewhat crumbled and torn away, as though the stones had been tumbled off. A close examination found one pile of stones on the wall partially covered with dirt stained with blood, and here and there hair was visible. Darkness coming on, further search was postponed till Saturday morning, and all returned to Catskill village.

That night the story of the stone wall was canvassed in almost every house in Catskill, and various opinions were formed. One was that the old man Waltz didn't know anything about the murder till the son perpetrated the deed, and then the father, wishing to shield the son, helped the latter to drag the body from the house up to and over the stone wall, and then they buried the remains. The son, upon being informed of the stone-wall mystery, said a woodchuck had been shot there, which would account for the blood and hair. The son's name is Joseph Waltz, and his account is confused. It is known that the scissors-grinder had between $100 and $200 on his person, and if he has been murdered money was no doubt the motive.

Early Saturday morning the Catskill authorities took hold of the case in earnest. Long prodding irons were made, and at 9 A. M. the searching party started for Waltz's house again, intending to prod through every foot of earth on Waltz's premises in search of Hulcher's body. The prisoners have not said a great deal as yet. It was reported Saturday morning that a painter named Comfort had an interview with old man Waltz, during which the latter, when asked if he wouldn't tell all he knew about the case, stammered and hesitated, and replied, "Wait and see if they find the body." This, however, is mere street rumor, and we endeavored to find the painter to ascertain its truth. He was not at home, but his wife said if he had had such an interview she would know it. This painter is Greene County's executioner. There have been three executions in the county since 1847, at two of which he officiated.

There is no denying the fact that the deepest mystery surrounds this last case, and the facts summed up point very strongly to a murder. The arrival of the scissors-grinder at Waltz's house, his disappearance, the bloody lounge and bed-clothes, the attempt to remove all signs of blood, the tumble-down stone wall, with its blood-stains and hair, form the strongest kind of circumstantial evidence against old man Waltz and his son, and they will find it seriously troublesome to explain it all away. Other developments are expected hourly.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

Losses in Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Other Places.

John Putney's store, at East Concord, was destroyed by fire Friday night. The stock was insured for $600, and the building for $1,000.

A mill, formerly owned by Messrs. Winch & Ritter, and now known as the Bethlehem Planing-mill, at Bethlehem, Penn., was burned yesterday morning. The fire originated in the steam-house. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

The loss to Meiss & Meyer and McNamara & Co., of Cincinnati, by the fire on the corner of Walnut and Pearl streets, will not exceed $10,000 on the stock, and about $1,500 on the building. The stock is insured for $40,000, principally in home companies.

The planing-mill of Pearson & Payne, at Chicago, on Lumber-street, near Twelfth, was damaged by fire early yesterday morning, to the extent of $25,000. John Zaman, an employe, was in the mill at the time, and before he could be rescued he was shockingly burned. It is believed he cannot recover. The amount of insurance on the mill has not been ascertained.

LOCAL LOSSES.

At about 8 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the extensive stables Nos. 144, 146, and 148 East Forty-first-street, owned by John C. Donnelly, and occupied by Clara McDonald. The flames spread with great rapidity, and notwithstanding the prompt arrival of the police and firemen, and their efforts to save the live stock in the building, five valuable horses were burned to death. The loss on horses, harness, &c., is estimated at $5,000, and is only partially covered by an insurance of $5,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $4,000; insured. The flames extended to the stables Nos. 147, 149, and 151 East Fortieth-street, occupied by Geo. King and Lawrence Kerr, causing a loss of $2,000 to buildings and contents; insured for $3,000 in the London, Liverpool and Globe. John Carroll, a coachman, who lived on the upper floor of the Fortieth-street stable, was completely burned out; loss $1,000.

At 11 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the grocery-store of Mrs. Smith, on the first floor of the tenement-house No. 556 West Thirty-sixth-street, caused by a child playing with a burning candle. Damage to stock and building $200.

RAILWAY MASTER MECHANICS.

Banquet at the St. Nicholas to the Master Mechanics' Association.

The Master Mechanics' Association of the United States, (an organization composed of about 150 master mechanics of the principal railroads of the country,) having just completed their labors at a convention in Baltimore, enjoyed a banquet at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening. About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present.

After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman, Mr. Wyman, in a short speech, alluded to the national importance of the Railway Master Mechanics' Association, referring briefly to the great changes brought about by the railroads of the country, saying that he could remember when the man who undertook a journey from Massachusetts to New-York was the subject of the most devout prayer of the clergy. [Laughter.] But now the most remote sections were brought within a few hours' journey, and the prosperity and the safety, even, of the country were dependent upon its railroads. [Applause.] He toasted the Railway Master Mechanics' Association.

Mr. H. M. Britton, President of the Association, who was called upon to respond, thanked the merchants of New-York for the kindness and hospitality with which the Railway Master Mechanics had been treated. He did not think it necessary to say in his case what is customary for men to say on all such occasions, viz., that the speaker was unaccustomed to speaking in public. He could only repeat his thanks to their entertainers.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Z. K. Pangborn as knowing something about railways. Mr. Pangborn said that the only people he knew of who were the enemies of railways were those who didn't own any stock paying dividends, those who lost their legs in collisions, or those who didn't get free passes when they wanted them. The three great agencies of civilization were the railway, the telegraph, and the Press, but they had three important auxiliaries—inventive genius, mechanical skill, and business enterprise—and these three were represented by those present. He spoke of the great importance of the railways, saying that in the dark hours of the rebellion we owed the salvation of the country to the railway masters who furnished transportation to our troops. It should not be forgotten that we had sometimes owed as much to the brave railway engineer as we did to the soldier. He deprecated the attempts to produce a conflict between labor and capital. It should be the duty of their association, he said, to foster the interests of both, working and living together. [Applause.]

The chairman then toasted the iron and steel interest of the country, and called upon Mr. A. L. Holly for a speech. This gentleman said that his first impulse was to express his gratitude to the capitalists of the country who had assisted railway engineers in their struggles for success. Capitalists generally were too apt to be in a hurry for a return of their money, and not anxious to wait. As to the progress of the iron and steel manufacture in this country, he said that we were capable of producing all that England could. The steel manufactured by the Bessemer process alone equaled 200,000 tons per year. What is doing in the West alone would have been deemed a fairy tale a few years ago.

As the next sentiment, the Chairman gave "The objects of the railway conventions, and how they are to be attained," calling upon Col. Richard Vose for a response. Mr. Vose said that mutual interests brought about association and co-operation. He regretted the ignorance prevailing as to the advance of science in railway matters, questioning if even they themselves realized the importance of their work. The railway system was the controling interest in civilization, and they were the controling interest in the railway system. He was in favor of these annual conventions; they tended to keep the mental machinery of engineers in working order—to prevent the cobwebs from gathering. He suggested for their consideration the importance of procuring to a still greater extent the co-operation of the twin brother of steam—the Press.

H. G. Brooks was the next speaker. Others followed him, and the festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

PERSONAL NOTES.

D'Atalie, Barnum's "Man with the Iron Jaw," is down with the pleurisy at Fall River.

Mr. Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia, has been reinstated as Assistant Commissioner at Vienna.

The Lockport *Union* reports that ex-Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, has been visiting his family in Albion, Orleans County.

A correspondent of the St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* nominates Gov. Dix for the Presidency, in view of his stability and firmness.

Among some immigrants recently arrived at Detroit, Mich., is a Hollander, six feet seven inches in height, and weighing 309 pounds.

Three Protestant Episcopal Bishops are natives of Norwich, Conn.: Vail, of Kansas; Lee, of Delaware; Paddock, of Massachusetts.

William McIntyre is chief of police in Normal, Ill., and he has the entire force under admirable discipline. He comprises the entire force.

Chief Justice John Pettit, of Indiana, was stricken by a severe attack of paralysis, on Wednesday last, but afterward rallied, and is now out of danger.

Among the passengers in the Anchor line steam-ship Anglia yesterday, was Mr. A. M. Stewart, proprietor and publisher of the *Scottish-American Journal*.

Gen. John W. Reid and Col. A. G. Blakey, of Missouri, are a committee to arrange for a convention of Mexican war veterans, in St. Louis, at some future date.

Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, will deliver the address before the literary society of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at the coming commencement.

Gen. A. E. Burnside and Gen. Richmond, of Providence, are to deliver addresses in Athol, Mass., on Memorial Day, which is to be observed on the 31st instead of the 30th inst.

Speaker Blaine is on his way to the Pacific coast, accompanied by his wife and son, Miss Stanwood, his sister-in-law, and Miss Abigail Dodge, better known as Gail Hamilton.

In a recent letter, Senator Sumner intimates that his battle-flag resolution applied only to future army registers and battle-flags, and says he does not doubt that it will take care of itself.

Ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, has been offered a lucrative position in this City, and says, whether he accepts it or not, that he will hereafter have nothing whatever to do with politics.

The late Benjamin D. Emerson bequeathed his valuable estate at Jamaica Plain, Mass., to the town of Sampstead, N. H., for a high school, and the Massachusetts Bible Society, each to have one-half.

Mr. James Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, has finally declined the position of Managing Director of the Buffalo, New-York, and Philadelphia Railway.

A Vermont man who caught the small-pox four years ago and communicated it to some of his neighbors, has just been sued by them for damages on the ground that to his carelessness was due their infection.

William Elliott Thompson, a student at Brown University, has taken a Greek prize, a Latin prize, a rhetoric prize, a mathematical prize, and one of the two general prizes for character, ability, and attainments.

A Troy minister and one in Cortland, for a year or two, excited comment by their frequent exchanges. The mystery has been recently removed by the marriage of the Troy clergyman to a lady in Cortland, and that of the Cortland man to a lady in Troy. It was a very nice arrangement.

A Vermont veteran demands notice. His name is Solomon Montague, and he is a deacon of a church in Cambridge. He is eighty-eight years old, and recently walked nearly ten miles to take charge of the erection of a building, setting out the frame himself. It is his boast that he has drank no liquor for half a century, that he never has had the doctor but once, never had the headache, and never was a candidate for office.

WASHINGTON.

The Case of O'Kelly—Return of Gen. Belknap—The Remains of Capt. Thomas—Appointments.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It seems that O'Kelly, the imprisoned correspondent, is not to be released so very soon after all. Gen. Sickles to-day informed the Secretary of State by telegraph that the Cuban authorities had been ordered to send O'Kelly to Spain.

RETURN OF GEN. BELKNAP.

Gen. Belknap, after a six weeks' absence in the South-west, which has included a comprehensive tour of all the outposts in Kansas, in the Indian Territory, in Texas and on the Rio Grande, as well as a thorough inspection of military affairs throughout those regions, including New-Orleans and Louisiana, was at the War Department again to-day, looking better, if possible, than usual. He is warmly welcomed back.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT AND THE KICKAPOO INDIANS.

Minister Nelson informs the State Department, and Secretary Fish to-day informed Secretary Delano, that Minister Nelson writes that the Mexican Government expresses its willingness to do everything in its power to procure the removal of the Kickapoo Indians who have wandered over the border back again to the United States, to be placed on such reservations as our Goverment may indicate. Appropriate instructions have been sent for this purpose to the local authorities of the Mexican States near the boundary line.

DECISION AGAINST THE ROJAS CLAIM.

The umpire of the Spanish and American Commission, Baron Lederer, has decided adversely the claim of Prefecto de Rojas against Spain, which involved $125,000. Rojas, a native of Cuba, filed his intention to become a citizen of the United States on the 28th of September, 1870. The treaty with Spain for the settlement of wrongs and injuries to citizens of the United States, since the commencement of the present insurrection in Cuba, was concluded on the 12th of February, 1871. The umpire holds that Rojas was not a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the treaty; therefore the Commission has not jurisdiction of the case, which is dismissed. Six or eight other cases fall on similar grounds.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President made the following appointments to-day: John M. Eckfeldt, to be Melter and Refiner in the United States Mint at San Francisco; Jefferson F. Babcock, Coiner in the United States Mint at San Francisco; Edward Palmer, Indian Agent for the Grand River Agency in Dakota; Robert A. McLamer, United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota. John Tillison has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Illinois, and Alva A. Knight Collector for Florida. The President has appointed Wm. E. Davis Assistant United States Treasurer at Cincinnati, Mr. Hays having declined; John W. Spaulding to be Postmaster at Lancaster, N. H., vice Oliver Nutter suspended under the Tenure-of-Office law, and Robert L. West, Postmaster at Wichita, Kansas, vice J. T. Holmes, suspended under the Tenure-of-Office law.

THE MURDERER WRIGHT.

Tom Wright, under sentence of death for the murder of Rogerski, will be hanged on May 30, the District Supreme Court, in General Term, sustaining the decision of the Court below, the prisoner failing to prove an alibi to the satisfaction of the jury.

ARRIVAL OF CAPT. THOMAS' REMAINS.

The body of Capt. Thomas, killed in the recent fight with the Modocs, arrived here to-day and was conveyed to the residence of his father, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, whence the funeral takes place to-morrow afternoon.

THE ARMY.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., for the trial of Cadet Frederick C. Bishop and such other persons as may be brought before it. The following is the detail for the court: Major Geo. P. Anderson, Fifth Artillery; Capt. Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery; Capt. O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers; Capt. J. R. McGinness, Ordnance Department; First Lieut. E. H. Totten, First Artillery; First Lieut. W. F. Reynolds, First Artillery; Second Lieut. W. E. Berkheimer, Third Artillery; First Lieut. John P. Story, Fourth Artillery, Judge Advocate of the court.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Master John A. Norris is ordered to the receiving-ship at New-York; Assistant Surgeons Henry C. Eckstein and F. K. Hartzell, to special duty at Washington, D. C.

RECEPTION OF A TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The "Temperance Blessing," of Philadelphia, headed by Father Heritage, were received by President Grant in the east room of the White House to-day, each member of the "Blessing" being introduced to the President, who seemed highly delighted and entertained by the recitations and singing of the children of the "Blessing."

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT AND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printing division during the week ending to-day, $58,000; shipments, $472,800; shipments of notes, $930,500. The Treasurer holds as security for circulation of national banks, $389,113,000, and for public deposits, $15,665,000. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $425,683; for the month, $7,392,055; for the fiscal year, $101,005,170. National bank circulation outstanding at this date, $344,861,881.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances in the Treasury to-day:

Currency	$5,181,638
Special deposits of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	28,515,000
Coin	74,063,819
Including coin certificates	26,201,400
Outstanding legal tenders	356,511,457

OPPOSITION OF INDIANS TO THE NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Messrs. John P. Williamson and J. W. Daniels, who were sent, several months ago, to Red Cloud's agency to prepare the Indians for the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their country, report to the Indian Bureau that they have had a "big talk" with the representatives of a large number of savages, and while the latter do not exhibit a decidedly hostile disposition, they are nevertheless opposed to the project. They say they want no white settlers on their lands except traders, and that they will counsel with their people relative to the railroad through their country.

A TEST CASE.

W. B. Webb has filed in the Equity Court a petition for a mandamus on the Secretary of the Interior to compel him to issue a land patent for certain lands in Kansas to a settler. The party claims that he regularly entered upon the land, lived upon and improved it, complying with all the terms of the law, and applied to the land office for a patent. The Secretary of the Interior refused to grant the patent, claiming that before the settler had complied with all the terms of the law, the title to the land in question was vested in the Kansas Railroad Company in a grant of lands to aid the road. This land is part of the Osage ceded lands, and it is said this case is a test one in which hundreds if not thousands are interested to the extent of $200,000 or $300,000.

The Whipping-Post and Pillory in Delaware.

NEWCASTLE, Del., May 17.—To-day was whipping day here. The following were flogged: Hamilton Curtis and James Reed, (white,) and John Manvering, George Tavlor, Elijah and John Fergis, and James Collins, (colored,) each twenty lashes for larceny. Granville Anderson stood in the pillory an hour for cutting his wife's throat, being part of his sentence.

The Alabama Press Association.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 17.—The Alabama Press Association adjourned to-day. Col. J. S. Saffold was chosen President, L. W. Grant, Secretary; Col. R. H. Powell, Orator. Birmingham was selected as the place of the next meeting. An invitation by the Alabama Press and the Mayor of Birmingham is extended to the New-York, Tennessee, and Georgia Press Associations to meet here on the third Tuesday in May, 1874.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Washington, for Havre.—Mrs. Isaac Bell, Miss Olivia M. Bell and maid, Master Eddie Bell, Mrs. Webb, Jotham Post, Mr. Smith, Jr., Henry Saure, G. Grant, Louis Fassin, Edgar S. Saltus, C. B. Block, Constant Mayer, W. B. Caldwell, Jr., S. A. Beman, D. S. Phillips, Emile Schepper, Mrs. Charles H. Upton, Mrs. C. E. Marcan, Charles P. Boell, Mrs. Charles P. Boell, 3 children and nurse; Mrs. Swain and maid, F. M. Pillon and nephew, Mrs. F. Tudor, Mrs. McSwan, Mr. Fliche, Oscar Arfwedson, Mr. and Mrs. Pietro Isola, Mrs. Sarah Sweeney, Master Archer Sweeney and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. A. Becquerel, 2 children, and maid, Pietro Ferranti, Senator Scarapani, Mrs. John Fraser, Joseph Karrick Riggs, Constant Ponceies, Emile Sauret, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Meyer, Miss Lucy Meyer, Masters Nathan and Gustave Meyer, Mrs. Lyons and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, Mr. Pomellee, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Conteux, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Bois Demonsilly, Mme. Bois Demonsilly, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Gluckmeyer, W. C. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Allison, child, and nurse, Samuel Bloc, Mr. Arnaud, Mr. and Mrs. L. Smith, A. O. Lebeau, John G. Gaines, Mrs. Catherine E. Peterson, Miss Julia E. Merriam, Mrs. H. Chas. Ulman and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Heydrick, Mrs. Louisa Kohly, Miss Caroline L. Kohly, Miss Mary M. Theband, Geo. C. Dugas, Chas. W. Hickman, A. C. De Cayla, Mr. Contat, Mr. and Mrs. Salvatore, Mr. Baval, Mr. Carrelp, C. A. Fairbank, Mr. Guerber, F. Herreros De Tejada, E. Gago, Miss Gros, Miss White, Joseph Grase, Mrs. G. W. Hopkins and child, Mr. and Mrs. Barbe Geslin, Mr. and Mrs. Ariste, Mr. Maurice Vergnes, Mrs. Salvatore, Mrs. and Miss Dewintre, P. N. Canton, Mrs. P. N. Canton, Masters Ernest and Leon Canton, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Duteau, Miss Roland, Constant Lecuyer, Leon Marcas, Alfred Jollivet, John B. Neevet, Mr. and Mrs. John Rettenfeld, A. H. Blanchard, William Hidden Webb, Wm. J. Cruger, Miss E. A. Rhodes, Mme. Lagrasse, Mrs. Richer, Mrs. Dunew, Jose F. de Castro, Mme. de Castro, Mrs. Carreño, Mrs. Miller, Jules Jullien, Edward Flicourt, Mr. and Mrs. Fredk. Bauer and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Becker and infant, Mrs. Anna Vauthier, Mrs. Sougsineaux, Dr. J. Collect, Mr. Benson, Mrs. Webb's maid, M. J. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dolfini and infant, Mrs. Lyons, Estelle Lyons, M. Louis Doriot, Mr. and Mrs. John Auken, Master Albert Auken, Mlle. Madeline Cantrelle, Mr. Carak, Mr. Green, Mr. White, Mr. Jacoby, S. W. Lord, Chas. Bouhier, Mme. Chas. Bouhier, Mrs. Heydricks and maid, Wm. J. Coombs, Mr. de Cestiocon, Leonard Andrews, Burritt Eaton, Rev. Patrick Paulean Hedes Aphrates, Rev. Edward, J. J. Sarregui, Mrs. Aguillon, Miss Elise Agillion, Miss B. Aguillon.

Per steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Misses Hill, Miss Delicker, Mlle. Aimee, Mlle. Bounelli, Mlle. Deschamps, D. F. Donovan, Maurice Goodman, Mlle. Camille Dubois, Mrs. Harvey, J. Downing, wife, and child, Chas. Meyer, Jose Garcia y Peres, R. C. Halsey, Mich. Dively, Geo. F. Rowe, Mr. Chissola, Geo. Hydecker, wife, and child, P. Dodd and wife, M. Hanly, Sam'l T. Griffiths, Mr. Ricks, Mr. Hill, Mr. Thomas, C. C. Geiss and wife, M. Lais Rotter and wife, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Rodgers and wife, H. Metz, Max Rosenheim, S. S. Young, Mr. Obstrom, Mr. Goldtherp, wife, and M. and H. Goldtoorp, John Waldock and daughter, R. Trett, and wife, N. A. Heinsfurter, Jos. D. Silva, Wm. Van Balen and wife, Prof. W. W. Murray and wife, Mrs. Hibbard, Miss Hamilton, Miss D. Hibbard, Jasp. Farrell, wife and infant, W. K. Fuller, B. J. Eyre, Alf. Schrimpton, John B. Tanner, wife and child, Mrs. F. D. Vail, Miss M. Vail, Miss A., Miss Mary, Miss Annie Vail, J. B. M. Stuart, M. D. Butler, John Raible, Ernest Lee, Master Eddie Vail, Master Chas. Luad, Joe. V. Meigs, Wm. B. Richardson, Miss Charnies, Oscar Berdier, H. Percival, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Robinson, Capt. W. T. Hild, Miss Lydia Thompson, Samuel Colville, John Henry Potter, John D. Munford, Mr. Rowsing, Mr. Strauss, Miss Clara Gough.

Per steam-ship Canada, for Liverpool.—Mary Lockerly, Mrs. Jewett and child, Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter, Mme. Petteri, Mlle. M. Petteri, N. Petteri, H. Petteri, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. Leventine and child, Mrs. E. G. Williams, Mrs. Annie Beman, Miss Herzog, Arthur Howell, J. Chatterson, Mrs. Crew, Mrs. Bryant, Rev. S. B. Stone, wife and child, Mr. McCormick, Joseph Mulhall, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Warner, Miss S. A. Warner, Mrs. Mary Dowling, Mrs. Lopez, T. G. Entz, W. H. Penniman, Mr. Norris, Mrs. Portescue, M. W. Gibson, Mrs. M. A. Paremore, Mrs. J. Lauri, Mlle. R. Lauri, Mlle. L. Lauri, Mlle. S. Lauri, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Jaune, Mrs. Mackenzie, R. Morin, A. W. Morrison, J. F. Henderson, J. Powell, J. Crew, M. Powers, T. T. L. Rony, D. McGregor, J. Lauri, C. Lauri, H. Lauri, George Lauri, Charles Lauri.

Per steam-ship Assyria, for Glasgow.—Mrs. Joseph Bates, Master Frank Bates, Mrs. Henrietta Valentine, Wm. J. Bennett, Lachlan MacDonald, Gilbert Wilson, George Gunther and child, Walter T. Chatterly, Richard G. Poole, Wm. Wenburn, M. D. Todd, M. W. Hayes and lady, Miss Mary Callahan, Miss Jane Yule, Mrs. Sarah Shaw, Miss Eva Shaw, Samuel Wayman and lady, David Thomson, lady, and infant, Miss Mary Thomson, J. M. Durrell, J. Zook, Miss G. Dwany.

Per steam-ship Anglia, for Glasgow.—Richard Luderer, Richard Thomas, Rev. T. Gunck and lady, Alexander McDonald, William McAllister, Thomas E. Moore and lady, John H. Rosenquest and lady, John J. Duff, lady and infant, John Elliott, Thomas W. Cook, Mrs. Jane Bowie, Miss Fanny C. Bissell, Peter Nellson and lady, Mrs. Charteris, Albert H. Hovey and lady, Archibald M. Stewart and lady, Miss Frances Ogilvie, Miss Constance Mascot, Alexander Rae, Wm. Rae, Hon. P. R. Lawrence, Rev. John P. Pitts, Wm. Buckingham, Thomas Burns, Mrs. Isabella Ross, Mrs. F. A. McCauley, John S. Morgan and lady, John P. Hensien, Wm. C. Durant, Charles Aegerden, Julius Sheldon, Oscar F. Cramer, Charles Pollock and lady, Jonathan Moore and lady, Miss Stewart, Miss Anna Miller, Dr. W. B. Jones and lady, Dr. Sen. H. Whitfield and lady, James Wallace and lady, Prof. C. Schwartz, Martin Cairns, Robert Orkney, R. H. Harvey and lady, Frank W. Norcross, Thos. Cooper, John Wall, Wm. White, Joseph Ward, Chas. Newton McMillan, Joseph Green, Dr. Alexander Fowler, Richard Green, Thos. Grundy and lady, Master F. Grundy and infant, F. Augustus Devoit, lady, and infant, Edward G. Bagard, Miss Rosie Bagard, Master Eddie Bagard, Louis E. Condict, Mrs. Elizabeth Cooper, Mrs. Sarah Beverly, Mrs. Ann Connery, Mrs. Catharine M. Evans, Mrs. W. W. Tupper, Miss Frank E. Tupper, Miss Bird S. Tupper, Miss Ellen Connelly, James Beaumont, lady, and infant, Stephen A. Condict, Thomas Barton, Frederick Barton.

Per steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—A. C. Baldwin and servant, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin and servant, Miss Anna Mehlig, Mrs. A. D. Hooper, James R. Hooper, Miss Isabella B. Hooper, G. W. Best, G. Molley, H. M. Ruge, Mrs. Mathias Gray, Mrs. Josephine Rosenthal and two children, Mrs. Fanny Hess and two children, Miss Henriette Einstein, Z. L. Eisner, Simon Leopold, Dr. G. Gotthell, David Frank, Thos. O. Morris, J. H. Vajen, Milton Morris, J. Guttc, G. Niebauer, Mrs. G. Niebauer, C. F. Wetmore, J. S. Barclay, C. Niedeck, A. Lustig and child, Hermann Gesell, Mrs. Frederick Wigand, Miss Emilie Wigand, Mrs. Fanny Frank, Miss Henriette Frank, Miss Hannah Frank, Miss Francis Frank, Phil. Korgenstern, C. Knille, Mrs. M. Kayser, J. G. O'Guimsses, Jonas Munker, David McGowen, Wm. May, Mrs. Wm. May and two children, Herrmann Mergentheim, Wilh. Lang, Miss Henriette Kaufmann, Miss Bertha Metz, Mrs. L. Simon, Nathan Hofheimer, Mrs. Nathan Hofheimer, B. H. Frank, Georg Ansperger, Miss Louise Ansperger, Mrs. Johanne Hesse, Miss Emma Hesse, Miss Louise Hesse, Mrs. Marianne Mosheim and child, Mrs. Lina Michel and three children, F. Gotz, Mrs. Charlotte Gotz, Miss Emilie Fischer, Mrs. Elisabeth Piel, Henry Kampen, Mrs. Sophie Kampen, Carl Klanberg, Mrs. Amalia Rietschey, Adolphus Hoffstadt, E. Henlein, B. Hirsch, F. W. Scheidler, Mrs. F. W. Scheidler, Charles B. Sanders, Herman Liese, Miss D. Hermann, H. Weingardt, Mrs. Magd. Zell, Capt. Henry Pearsons, Ernst A. Sturge, David Strauss, Ch. Elias, S. Altheimer, George Koop, M. von O's, Joseph Recker, Anton Hardt, Aug. von Busack, Jul. Schrader, Rev. Motner Jean Baptiste de Lion, Sister Marie M. Benoite, Fr. von Busack, Aug. H. Wirs, J. H. Gemrig, M. Kayser, Aug. Scheppert, Levi Weinstein, Mrs. Levi Weinstein and four children, Dr. J. Baur and son, M. Rapp, Mrs. Marie Wieseckel, H. A. Haack, Mrs. Wilhelmine Haack, H. W. Hardekopf, Mrs. Anna Hardekopf, W. Wrampelmeier, Mrs. Wrampelmeier, J. Rosengarden, Georg Bartholmé, Friedr. Ritschy, Mrs. Friedrich Ritschy and child, A. Winter, Mrs. A. Winter, Joseph Saiser, Louis Gutmann, Ph. Kippenberger, Chas. Sohngen, Chas. Stengel, John P. Harbeck, Mrs. John P. Harbeck, F. W. Spreen, John G. Wichard, H. Lahmann, L. Rosenthal, Nicolaus Meyer, Capt. C. E. Almgren, H. Sanders, Mrs. H. Sanders and three children, Mrs. Anna Teichgraber, Mrs. Wilhelmina Piehler, Mrs. Louise Müller, Rud. J. Winter, Mrs. Rud. J. Winter and two children.

Per steamship Batavia, for Liverpool.—G. Loder, S. C. Thompson, Jules Douglas, Mrs. R. E. Mack, Mrs. L. C. White and 2 children, Mrs. Greenwood and daughter, E. Lanmoor, L. H. McIntyre, Mrs. H. Cardoyle and daughter, Miss La Batt, C. Majilton, Miss C. Creeth, Mrs. Leslie, Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Saus, Mr. and Mrs. B. P. La Batt, F. J. O'Neil, W. J. Sawyer, J. H. Hamilton, Rev. Geo. Gray, Mrs. Gray, child and maid, L. B. Shaw, Mrs. Wm. Vickers and son, Mr. Leatham, Mr. Edwards, Miss M. H. Gray, Miss M. H. Sawyer, J. M. Bellew and secretary, John McNab, Mr. Saret, H. Hughes, W. S. Verplanck, Mr. and Mrs. Darling, Mr. and Mrs. McEvoy, Col. and Mrs. L. M. Bayne, W. H. Workman, T. B. Lord, T. Braniff, N. B. Falconer, Mark Twain and party, Mrs. L. B. Shaw, Miss Belle Shaw, Miss Helen B. Shaw, Mrs. J. A. Shaw, Miss Lilian B. Shaw and maid, Geo. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Clemens, child and maid, Miss Clara Spaulding, A. D. Weeks, H. M. Jones, A. Bell and son, C. S. Etheiston, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Patrick, T. B. Washburn, Wm. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Penney, Miss L. M. Penney, Miss Minnie E. Penney, C. H. Penney, Miss Ellen Tucker, A. Diamond, E. Isaacs.

An Injunction to Prevent the Performance of "The New Magdalen" Refused.

BOSTON, May 17.—In the United States Court to-day, Judge Shepley refused the injunction applied for by Walter Benn and others against Carlotta Leclercq and Arthur Cheney, to prevent the performance by defendants of the "New Magdalen" at the Globe Theatre.

Harrison's *Young Ladies' Journal* has long enjoyed, as a magazine of fashions and general literature, a considerable share of popularity on this side of the Atlantic. It has now a local habitation in New-York, at No. 1,149 Broadway, where the business of its American edition is conducted by Mr. R. C. Gurney. The June part is just out, and contains more than the usually lavish display of colored supplements, illustrating current fashions, designs for Berlin-wool work, &c.

The doubt and distrust which has always attended the first announcement of a new truss has long since vanished in the case of the Elastic Truss, which retains the rupture in every case; is worn with the greatest comfort night and day for the few weeks requisite to effect a cure. Sold at a reasonable price, and very durable. It is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York City, who send their circulars free when requested.—*New-York Independent.*

The Police at the Broadway crossings report more stages halting to let down passengers for Baldwin's, north-east corner of Canal-street and Broadway, than elsewhere in the City. Yesterday there was a crowd there all day.—*Dispatch.*

Burnett's Cocoaine Prevents Hair Falling.—*Advertisement.*

On account of its purity and mellowness, CENTURY WHISKEY is rapidly taking the place of all other stimulants. For sale by all druggists and first-class dealers.—*Advertisement.*

CENTURY WHISKEY, the creme de la creme of all whiskies.—*Advertisement.*

Auction Sale.

BARGAINS IN FINE GOLD JEWELRY, WATCHES, SOLID SILVER-WARE, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.

GEO. C. ALLEN, NO. 841 BROADWAY,

In consequence of making a change in his business, will sell off his entire stock at auction, commencing MONDAY, May 19, at 10½ o'clock:

Gold Stem-winding Watches for ladies and gentlemen.
Diamond and Enameled Watches.
Independent Fifth-second Watches.
American Watches, Gold and Silver.
Every watch warranted.
Ear-rings and Pins.
Cameo, Etruscan, Pearl, Garnet, Coral, Onyx, Jet, &c., Shawl Pins.
Chain and Band Bracelets, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Pearl Pins, Gold Thimbles.
Diamond Rings, Seal Rings.
Cameo, Pearl, Garnet, Emerald, Chased, and Plain Rings.
Watch Chains, Lockets, Necklaces, Pens and Pencils, &c.
Solid Silver-ware,
Spoons, Forks, Napkin Rings, Pie Knives, Ladles, Sugar and Preserve Spoons, Goblets, &c.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers. Made to order and warranted. Inclose stamp for circular. UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Mrs. S. DeGrath Has Now Commenced the manufacture of the ELECTRIC OIL, and also OLEO ELECTRICO KING OF ALL PAIN, at her laboratory and depot, No. 132 Washington-st., Jersey City, where she will be pleased to have her customers and the trade again. Hundreds cured daily of rheumatism, deafness, and neuralgia, by the ELECTRIC OIL AND OLEO ELECTRICO KING OF PAIN.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Missisquoi Springs.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

KNOWLTON—JOHNES.—At the United States Legation in Paris, on Wednesday, 30th April, 1873, by Rev. E. W. Hitchcock, Mr. D. HENRY KNOWLTON, of New-York City, to Miss MINNIE R. JOHNES, of Newburgh, N. Y.

WEEKS—POND.—On Thursday, May 15, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., EDWARD FRANCIS WEEKS to KATE, daughter of Loyal S. Pond, Esq.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday, May 15, ANNIE M., wife of Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, and daughter of Samuel M. Simpson, Esq.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services Sunday, May 18, at 4 P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 123 East 35th-st. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on Monday, at 10 A. M.

CHATELLIER.—On Saturday morning, May 17, JOHN CHATELLIER, native of Bayonne, France, in his 75th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Laight-street Baptist Church, corner Varick-st., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

COWLES.—At the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Saturday morning, HENRY B. COWLES, counselor at law, formerly of this City.

Funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of George Esselstyn, Esq., at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

DICKINSON.—On Saturday, May 17, KATE P. DICKINSON, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 344 West 29th-st., on Monday morning, May 19, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Deep River, Conn., for interment.

DENIZOT.—On Thursday, May 15, in this City, AGNES DENIZOT, aged 19 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Faith Chapel, 48th-st., west of 9th-av., on Sunday, May 18, at 2 P. M.

DUYCKINCK.—On Friday morning, May 16, at the residence of his parents in this City, GEORGE DUYCKINCK, son of Evert A. and Margaret W. Duyckinck, in his 27th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Monday, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.

PALMER.—On Saturday, the 17th inst., NELLIE, aged 10 weeks and 4 days, daughter of Lorin and Sophia H. Palmer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 142 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

POURTALES.—May 15, JENNIE, wife of Count Arthur de Pourtales Gorgier, and daughter of Benjamin Holladay.

The funeral services will be held in the chapel of her family at Ophir Farm, near White Plains, at 4½ o'clock, Sunday, the 18th inst., and the friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice. A special train will leave the Harlem Railway Station, in 42d-st., New-York, at 2½ P. M. Sunday, and returning, will leave White Plains at 6 P. M.

ROWE.—At Sing Sing, early Saturday morning, Mrs. MARY C. ROWE, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, on 4th-av., at 2½, this day.

TAILER.—In this City, Friday morning, May 16, EDWARD N. TAILER, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on Monday morning, May 19, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—At West Farms, Friday, May 16, EMMA, wife of John C. Williams, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., from the Presbyterian Church at West Farms.

"A" COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.

The members of this command are hereby notified to assemble (in citizens' dress, with usual badge of mourning) at Grand Central Depot, on Sunday, 18th inst., at 8½ A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late comrade, SAMUEL LEGGETT. By order of CAPT. RICHARD ALLISON.
H. L. FREELAND, First Sergeant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART SALE! ANTIQUES!

MONDAY EVENING, at the Clinton Hall Salerooms, closing sale, Oil-paintings, Armor, Engravings, &c., &c.

ART SALE! NEW PICTURES!

AN INTERESTING AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF MODERN PICTURES, JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE AND NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY.

EXHIBITION!

Now on exhibition, free, at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 Broadway.

TIME OF SALE!

To be sold by auction, on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 20th and 21st, at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

BY ORDER OF CONSIGNEES!

The undersigned are advised to sell the entire collection, without any reserve or limitation.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Regular Ticket—1873.
FOR DIRECTORS.
To fill vacancies in the first class to serve for three years:
ALEXANDER M. EAGLESON, with the Citizens' National Bank.
CHAS. S. ARTHUR, with the Third-avenue Railroad Company.
A. L. BELL, with the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
EDWIN C. TAYLOR, with Tiffany & Co.

Election TUESDAY, May 20, 1873. Polls open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. A meeting to ratify the above ticket will be held at room No. 20 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

FURNITURE AND CURTAINS.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
DOWN-TOWN FURNITURE STORES.
25 PER CENT. SAVED ON FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
PARLOR SUITES in Silk Goods at prices of worsted goods.
New styles of Chamber, Library, and Dining-room Suites.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, 25 PER CENT. LESS IMPORTATION.
Call before buying elsewhere on WM. H. LEE, No. 277 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway, and No. 199 Fulton-st.

EVERGREEN TREES CAN BE PLANTED IN MAY.

Apply to S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y., BY MAIL, or by Central Railroad from Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9¼ and 12.

THE PLANETS.

Prof. LISTER, Astrologer, No. 329 6th-av., near 21st-st. For terms call or send for circular.

"CLASPED TO HER BREAST HER Baby Lay; or, The Wreck of the Atlantic," new song, by Pratt, 40c.; "Drifting into the Harbor," Webster, 35c.; "Just Touch the Harp Gently," 30c.; "What Mollie Said," Wellman, 30c.; "Eileen Alanna," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Bright Hope," H. R. Danks, 30c.; "Fusionen" and "High Life" Waltzes, Strauss, 65c. each. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE'S RUPTURE CURE TRUSSES,

Involving new principles of construction and application as marvelous in their effect as original in design. Call and see them at the office of THE ROWE TRUSS COMPANY, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York.

REFERENCES.—Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. A. W. Rogers, of the World Life Insurance Company; Dr. E. R. Maxey, and Dr. Edward F. Fowler.

CANCER, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, piles, epilepsy, and other diseases perfectly cured by Dr. Elmore, No. 28 Warren-st., Jersey City. No charges nothing until he cures.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., MONDAY EVENING, May 19, at 7½ o'clock. SOLON B. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH McCABE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—CONgregation in Tammany Hall, East 14th-st., near Irving-place. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The afternoon lecture will be on *The Book of Common Prayer.*

A MURAL TABLET TO THE MEMORY of the late Bishop Eastburn having been placed in the chancel of the Church of the Ascension, an address, commemorative of his life and character, will be delivered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, 18th inst., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Open Vision.* Seats all free in the evening.

AT ROBINSON HALL, ENTRANCE through Robinson House, No. 18 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square. The Children's Lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2½ P. M. Miss JENNIE LEYS inspiration speaker, lectures at 7¾ o'clock.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.; WEDNESDAY, 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., west of 6th-av.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and the usual choral service at 3½ P. M. Subject of AFTERNOON sermon—*The Fall.* The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach at each service.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor.—Children's meeting SUNDAY MORNING at 10½—sermon to children. Preaching at NIGHT at 7½. All invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45-st.—Divine service on Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; Right Rev. H. A. NEELY, D. D., Bishop of Maine, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., in the AFTERNOON.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Rev. WM. R. HUNTINGTON, of Worcester, Mass., will preach SUNDAY, May 18, MORNING and AFTERNOON. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D. D., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, May 18, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS.—MORNING subject—*The Use of Churches.* EVENING—Service of praise with short sermon. Public invited.

COME AND HEAR THE GOSPEL AT THE Trinity Baptist Church, 55th-st., near Lexington-av., Rev. Dr. HOLME, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, PRESbyterian, corner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, WEST 28TH ST., near Broadway.—Rev. W. C. DAWSON, the Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. You are cordially invited.

ELDER A. A. PHELPS, EDITOR OF the *Bible Banner,* will preach at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, between Rivington and Stanton sts., SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and H. L. Hastings at 7½ P. M. Go and hear them.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school, 2 P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

FALL OF THE TOWERS.—S. S. SNOW, interpreter of prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M.; seats free. Subject—*The Approaching Great Slaughter when the Towers Shall Fall.*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—WILLIAM F. BARNARD, superintendent. Services every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes are of great service.

FREE SITTINGS.—CHRIST CHURCH, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—At the 3½ P. M. services in this church the seats are always free.

H. L. HASTINGS, OF BOSTON, Editor of the *Christian,* preaches at Star of Hope Mission, No. 229 South 5th-av., above Canal-st., New-York, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on SUNDAY, May 18, and at Temple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, between Rivington and Stanton sts., three and a half blocks above Grand, 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d-st.—Rev. F. S. DE HASS, D. D., pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., on the *Seasons,* and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, a sermon to young ladies. All seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Safest Creed.*

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; all cordially invited.

REV. WM. R. MERRITT WILL BE installed Pastor of the Sixth-avenue Union Reformed Church SABBATH, May 18, at 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. HUTTON will preside. Sermon by Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D. Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor. Sabbath-school 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Strangers and all who have no church home most cordially welcomed.

REV. DR. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, on 46th-st., (Dr. ARMITAGE,) SUNDAY. Morning sermon on *Former Days and These in Contrast.* Evening sermon on *The Perils of a City Life to Young Men.*

REV. W. H. BOOLE, PASTOR, WILL preach in Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*Christ Died for the Ungodly.* Seats free. Prayer meeting 6½ P. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public invited and always welcome.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., WILL preach at the opening services of St. Stephen's Church, 46th-st., east of 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL PREACH in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Church in 58th-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

REV. DR. HAGUE WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st. and Madison-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2d-av., near 50th-st.—Divine service, in the English language, every SUNDAY at 11 o'clock. All cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st., will preach in STEINWAY HALL SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and in the CHURCH at 10½ in the MORNING.

Subject of evening sermon—*The Common Trials of Life, and How to Treat Them.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th-st., east of 6th-av., Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector; Rev. A. BLOOMER HART, Associate.—The opening services in their new church will take place on SUNDAY next, May 18. The Rector will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Ascension Day, THURSDAY, May 22, Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will admit to the priesthood Rev. F. L. Norton, assistant minister of St. Thomas' Church. Services will commence at 11 o'clock.

SUNDAY MEETINGS.—THE COSMOpolitan Conference, Turnverein Hall, No. 66 East 4th-st., will be addressed TO-DAY, at 3 P. M., by Dr. SHELDON. Subject—*Land, Taxes, and Rent.* Discussion open to all.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. SUNDAY—Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.—Service for deaf mutes at 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Children's Church at 10½ A. M., and preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. Church, near 9th-av.—Rev. S. D. BROWN, D. D., will preach in this church at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. W. SELLECK, the Pastor, will preach to the young at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Temperance.* The public are invited. Seats free.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach on the above subject in the Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock; Rev. J. M. ATWOOD will preach at the morning service. All are invited to attend.

THE CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, 31st-st., west of 2d-av.; seats free.—Usual services TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Rev. E. SOLLIDAY WIDDEMER, Pastor.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M., 4 o'clock P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

SILKS! SILKS!

To dispose of our assortment of the FINER GRADES of SILKS, we have made HEAVY REDUCTIONS from FORMER PRICES, and on MONDAY, May 19, WILL OFFER in PLAIN COLORS the following grades:

Rich Lyons GROS GRAIN, Double Chain GROS BRILLIANTES, Poult de Soie ANTIQUE, extra Heavy Lyons GROS GRAIN, FAILLE, &c., in all the NEWEST and MOST DELICATE TINTS and SHADES, for EVENING and STREET WEAR, together with a fine line of RICH WHITE SILKS for WEDDING TOILETS, at prices from 20 to 35 per cent. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE ADVERTISED.

The FANCY SILK Department contains, in addition to our regular stock, goods bought at auction, and consequently will be sold very low. The Bargains in these SILKS ARE UNPARALLELED for cheapness, grade and style of material, and the variety of designs offered.

In Black Silks we are selling the STANDARD MAKES at REDUCED PRICES. In addition to BONNET'S TAFFETAS for Summer Wear, the Lord & Taylor FAMILY SILK is offered, the DURABILITY and WEAR of which are GUARANTEED.

As the REDUCTIONS ANNOUNCED are POSITIVELY GENUINE, purchasers can SECURE BARGAINS SELDOM MET WITH by AVAILING THEMSELVES of the INDUCEMENTS here OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST., GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES IN COLORED AND BLACK SILK, DURING THE RECENT DEPRESSION IN THE EUROPEAN MARKETS, WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THE NEWEST COLORS, MARINE, BRUN, ECRU, &c., &c., AT A REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT. FROM THE PRICES OF THE EARLIER PART OF THE SEASON.

BLACK SILKS.

GUINET'S DRAP DE FRANCE.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S "FAMILY SILK."
BONNET'S SATIN FINISH, $2.
THE SUBLIME CACHEMIRE EXTRA, WHICH, FOR BRILLIANCY OF FINISH AND ELEGANCE, EXCELS ANY OTHER SILK MANUFACTURED.
A VERY GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER MAKES AT AN UNUSUAL REDUCTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, May 19, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE LYONS FANCY SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES, GRISAILLE STRIPES, $1 25, REDUCED FROM $1 75. GRISAILLE STRIPES, $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2. GRAY AND BLACK STRIPES, 87½c., IN ALL THE NEW DESIGNS. FANCY COLORS AT $1 12½, $1 25, AND $1 50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 19, IN THEIR LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT 250 IMPORTED SUITS, OF THE LATEST STYLES, AT $30, $34, AND $38, REDUCED FROM $35, $40, AND $45.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' PIQUE LINEN AND LAWN SUITS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

CHILDREN'S ELABORATELY BRAIDED PIQUE DRESSES, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FINISH, FROM $2 UP.

CHILDREN'S BRAIDED LINEN SUITS, IN ALL SIZES, FROM $1 25 UP.

WE INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR SUPERB STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, AND INFANTS' OUTFITS, READY MADE AND LAUNDRIED FOR IMMEDIATE USE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES, OF UNEQUALED STYLES AND FITTINGS, MADE AT SHORT NOTICE, AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE NOW IN STOCK FULL LINES OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED UNDERGARMENTS FOR SUMMER WEAR; ALSO, LISLE THREAD AND SILK UNDERGARMENTS FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' WEAR. FANCY COTTON HOSE AND HALF HOSE; ALSO, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH COTTON, AND LISLE HOSE AND HALF HOSE IN GREAT VARIETY, AND AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED ORIGINAL JOUVIN KID GLOVE.

A FRESH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES, IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER On MONDAY, May 19, A LARGE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, consisting of BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS, GUIPURE and THREAD LACE SACQUES, BARBS, PARASOL COVERS, CAPES, and FICHUS, REAL POINT and APPLIQUE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOL COVERS, BARBS, FICHUS, and CAPES, FRENCH THREAD, GUIPURE, SPANISH, and BLOND TRIMMING LACES, VALENCIENNES, COLORED CLUNY, BLACK and COLORED YAK LACE, LLAMA and GUIPURE CAPES, BARBS, PARASOL COVERS, AND FICHUS. Also, a large stock of LADIES' and GENTS' PLAIN AND HEMSTITCHED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. LADIES' and MISSES' PARASOL AND SUN UMBRELLAS, in Blue, Brown, and Plum Changeable Silk. BLACK TWILLED SERGE SUN UMBRELLAS, and ALL THE NEW COLORS IN PARASOLS TO MATCH SUITS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 19, OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SPRING MILLINERY, COMPRISING ALL THE LATEST STYLES AND NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 19, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH, REAL AND IMITATION; ALGERINE CLOTHS, WHITE AND COLORED; SILK GRENADINES IN STRIPES AND PLAIN COLORS; HERNANI GRENADINES IN ALL THE NEW SHADES; EMBROIDERED BATISTE ROBES AT REDUCED PRICES; BATISTE, PLAIN AND STRIPED; REAL INDIA PONGEE, SICILLIENNE CASHMERES AT REDUCED PRICES. GAZE DE CHAMBERY IN ALL COLORS, &c., &c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MAY 19, THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF STELLA AND CALCUTTA SHAWLS, IN RED AND BLACK CENTRES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

ALSO, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Llama Lace Shawls	Llama Lace Sacques
Llama Lace Shawls	Llama Lace Sacques
Llama Lace Shawls	Llama Lace Sacques
Llama Lace Shawls	Llama Lace Sacques

AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

GRENADINES, GRENADINES,

TWO YARDS WIDE, WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL, $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50.

The above prices are scarcely half cost of importation.

BLACK SILKS,

WARRANTED THE BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

HANDSOME ALPACAS, 40 CENTS AND 50 CENTS PER YARD.

PRINTED FRENCH BATISTE, 25 CENTS, JUST HALF PRICE.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,

COR. BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

TO ORDER.—TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR extensive variety of Ladies' and Children's linen suits, they are offering all the balance of Spring Suits at a reduction of 25 per cent.

FINE CASHMERE SUITS $20, cheap at $25.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN SUITS, $16, cheap at $20.
FINE NEW SHADES ALPACA, $12, cheap at $16.
FINE NEWPORT POPLIN, $8, cheap at $12.
BLACK ALPACA at $6, $8, $9, worth double.
LINEN SUITS $3 up, at SOLINGER'S one price new store, No. 328 Bleecker-st., corner of Christopher-st.

NEW PINE-APPLE DRESS GOODS.—Also, a large variety of rich, rare, and curious novelties from China and Japan. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 839 Broadway, up-stairs, opposite Wallack's.

STERN BROS

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

367 SIXTH-AVENUE.

110 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

We have now in stock the largest and finest collection of Ladies' and Children's Parasols and Umbrellas to be found in the City.

PLAIN AND CHANGEABLE SILK, GROS GRAIN AND SILK SERGES, IN ALL SIZES, COLORS, STYLES, AND SHAPES, AT A REDUCTION OF TEN PER CENT. from our former well-known low prices.

MILLINERY GOODS.

An unequaled assortment of RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, comprising the latest novelties out this season, with an endless variety of ROUND HATS AND BONNETS in all the popular and favorite shapes.

All our

STRAW GOODS

At Manufacturers' Prices.

LLAMA LACE SACQUES, SHAWLS, CAPES, AND JACKETS, REAL THREAD LACE SHAWLS, LLAMA AND THREAD PARASOL COVERS, Greatly below cost of importation.

Pure Llama Lace Sacques, from **$9 50** upward.

Real Llama Parasol Covers at $2 50 and **$3 25**, very finest quality.

We beg to call the particular attention of ladies in want of the above to the real bargains we are now offering.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Will DISPLAY MONDAY a large and new assortment of BLACK YAK LACES, IN ALL WIDTHS. REAL GUIPURE LACES, REAL THREAD LACES, VALENCIENNES LACES, FRENCH BLONDE LACES, WITH A CHOICE STOCK OF DOTTED NETS, in all styles and figures. BRUSSELS NETS, in all qualities.

VEILS AND VEILINGS IN GREAT VARIETY IN

LACE GOODS.

We are now displaying many novelties in CAPES, FICHUS, JABOTS, TIES, BOWS, of LATEST PARIS AND BERLIN DESIGNS. Also the LARGEST VARIETY OF RUFFLINGS IN THE CITY, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

STERN BROS

SIXTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., UNION-SQUARE.

We will make large additions this week to our already large stock of

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

Just received per late steamers.
75 cases of WHITE FRENCH CHIP ROUND HATS and BONNETS, from $3 50 to $6.
50 cases of BLACK CHIP ROUND HATS and BONNETS.
200 cases of extra fine BLACK HAIR HATS, all new shapes.
150 cases of LEGHORN BONNETS, ROUND HATS, and FLATS, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, and $4—extra fine goods.
250 cases of SHADE HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, 50c., 65c., 75c., 85c., and upward.
300 cases of BLACK, BROWN, GRAY, and WHITE MILAN and FANCY BRAIDS, at $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and upward—very fine goods.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

We will exhibit this week a number of new and elaborate designs in our TRIMMED MILLINERY department, consisting of WHITE and BLACK undressed CHIP and BELGIAN BRAIDS in all the leading colors.

MOURNING BONNETS and ROUND HATS in great variety.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

The largest assortment we have ever had the pleasure of offering our customers.
350 Black and Brown, all Silk, 18-inch Sun Umbrellas, at $2 25, worth $3.
300 Black and Brown, all Silk, 22-inch, at $3 25.
250 Black and Brown, all Silk, 24-inch, at $4 25.
Changeable Silk Sun Umbrellas, all Shades, $3 25, $3 75, and upward.

Will also make large additions in the following departments:

Ribbons, Laces, French Flowers, Feathers, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., and at prices to suit the times.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., Union-square.

POPULAR CARPET STORE.

No. 123 Bowery, near Grand-st.

CARPETS AT POPULAR PRICES.

Fine Check and White Mattings, 25c. per yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c., 60c., 75c., and $1 per yard.
3-Ply Carpets, $1 25 per yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, $1 25 per yard.
Body Brussels, in new designs, $1 75 to $2 per yard.

A large stock of Paper Hangings, Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, Oil-cloths, and Rugs, at EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, corner 19th-st., NEW-YORK,

Have made a GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES in their extensive stock of

French and English Dress Goods.

CONSISTING IN PART OF
BROCADED AND STRIPED GRENADINES,
PLAIN AND STRIPED GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
SILK AND WOOL GRENADINES,
ENGLISH BAREGES, LAWNS, AND ORGANDIES,
PALM LEAF, POLKA DOT, AND LACE STRIPE SILK FIGURED GRENADINE BATISTE,
LACE STRIPED POPLINS,
SICILLIEN POPLINS,
SICILLIEN DELAINES,
PONGEE POPLINS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED MOHAIRS,
STRIPED DEBAGES,
FANCY LACE STRIPED DEBAGES,
FIGURED AND STRIPED JAPANESE POPLINS,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
SATIN STRIPED LAWNS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS, &c.
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
SUMMER SILKS,
GRISAILLE SILKS, &c.,
AT PRICES EQUALLY LOW.

Great Reduction in Prices OF PARIS AND CITY MADE GARMENTS,

All the latest styles.
CLOTH, CASHMERE, SILK, AND LACE SACQUES AND POLONAIS.
LINEN AND BATISTE SUITS AND POLONAIS.
Also, a fine assortment of THREAD AND LLAMA LACE POINTES AND SACQUES,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Mourning Department.

Every requisite in this line adapted for

Deep and Light Mourning,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY, AND AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND SUITINGS,

CUT IN ANY LENGTH, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Blankets, Flannels, Linens, White Goods, &c., &c.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT FOR Ladies, Children, and Infants.

Every requisite in this line ready-made and to order.

India Camel's Hair Open-Centre SQUARE SHAWLS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ALL COLORS, And at exceedingly low prices.

Wool and Summer Shawls.

ALL STYLES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Gentlemen's Under-wear and Hosiery.
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.
Kid and Summer Gloves.

FURNISHING GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR Gentlemen and Youths.

CARPETINGS.

Will open on MONDAY, May 19, a fine line of

French Moquets, At $2 75 and $3 per Yard.
Royal Wiltons, At $2 50 and $2 75 per Yard.
Five-Frame English Brussels, At $1 75 per Yard.
English Tapestry Brussels, At $1 25 per Yard.

INGRAIN CARPETINGS, WHITE AND FANCY MATTINGS, &c., At the Lowest Market Prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

We are prepared to furnish, at short notice, WHITE AND COLORED HOLLAND SHADES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Just received, a full line of GUIPURE LACE and SATIN and GUIPURE LACE WINDOW, SASH, and VESTIBULE CURTAINS. TABLE-COVERS and GUIPURE TRIMMINGS, IN COMPLETE SETS TO MATCH. Also, FURNITURE-COVERINGS and DRAPERY MATERIALS, in great variety.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will open on MONDAY, May 19, additional attractions in all the departments of their

Retail Establishment.

New Fancy Silks, in all the latest colorings, $1 per yard.

COLORED and GRISAILLE FRENCH POPLINS, $1, formerly $1 50.

Japanese Silks, pure silk one way, 45c. per yard.

DRESS FABRICS in all the leading styles, for COSTUMES and POLONAISE, *at a reduction of forty per cent.*

Every requisite for **Half** and **Deep Mourning.** HERNANI 3-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES. **Courtaulds' English Crepes.**

Imported **WHITE GOODS**, all the popular makes, for family use. **EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS** in Ladies' Paris-made SILK, POPLIN, MOHAIR, LINEN, LAWN, and ORGANDIE **SUITS**, some at the extremely low price of **$5** upward.

Paris-made **HATS, BONNETS**, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, ORNAMENTS, &c.

Elegantly-trimmed **PALMETTO HATS.**

Unusual inducements in **Paris All-silk Ribbons**, for TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY, and SASHES.

The latest NOVELTIES in **Parasols** and **Sunshades**, Trimmings, Fringes, Notions, and every needed article in small wares.

Dress-Making,

UNDER SUPERIOR MANAGEMENT, executed at short notice, *without disappointment in time or fitting*, equal in style and elegance to *the best foreign productions.* **CHARGES VERY MODERATE.**

Also, in their

Jobbing Millinery Department,

A fresh invoice of Paris-made **HATS** and **BONNETS**, some NEW and CHOICE STYLES from the MOST CELEBRATED MAKERS.

All **PARIS** made HATS and BONNETS of our previous importations will be offered *at a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. on former prices.* A large quantity at **$25** each, reduced from $40 and $35.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th Sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Will open on MONDAY, May 19, SPECIAL BARGAINS in CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Five-frame English body Brussels, $1 75 per yard; former price, $2 25.

Superfine Ingrains and Tapestries, Royal Wiltons, Aubussons, Axminsters, and **Turkey Carpets.**

New styles, exclusive patterns, by the yard or in one piece.

RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

NOTTINGHAM, GUIPURE, and TAMBOURED **LACE CURTAINS.**

Lace Shades and Lambrequins.

Table Damasks, Napkins, Huckabuck.

Linen Damask Table-cloths, three yards wide, in all lengths up to eight yards long. Napkins to match.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, DOMESTICS, &c.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A NEW STORE.

M. REIMAN & CO.,

No. 25 Union-square, a few doors above Tiffany & Co., and No. 25 East 15th-st.,

Have opened a new store with the view of placing before the public a full line of

DRY GOODS at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

We are offering, and will offer our MAMMOTH STOCK of Fashionable Goods at prices to astonish all who choose to favor us with a call.

Our stock of Silks, Dress Goods, Black Goods, Notions, Laces and Embroideries, Hosiery, Linen and House-keeping Goods, White Goods, Under-wear, Suits, Shawls and Cloaks, Muslins, &c.

We have established a Cheap Counter, where all the latest styles in Dress Goods can be found. Prices to attract everyone. A call is respectfully solicited.

M. REIMAN & CO.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 865 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS.,

And will offer on MONDAY, May 19, great bargains in CLOAKS, COSTUMES, POLONAISE JACKETS, TALMAS, &c.; MISSES' SUITS and CLOAKS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, and GLOVES.

Black Silks, Camel's Hair Cloth, and materials for Suits and Polonaises.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY.

AT GAYNOR'S,

NO. 822 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST. BRANCH STORE, No. 649 6th-av., Between 37th and 38th sts. SUMMER GOODS. JUST RECEIVED. ELEGANT SHAPES AND STYLES, ADAPTED TO ANY FIGURE. ALSO, LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN FRENCH HAIRCLOTH SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS, SUPERIOR STYLE AND QUALITY, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,

NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York. No connection whatever with any other house. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861. Insurance procured if desired.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

AUCTION SALES.

ART AT AUCTION.

Large and important sale of 350 high-class modern paintings: to be positively sold without reserve or limit, consisting of the entire stock of a well-known dealer and connoisseur, who is about to make Europe his permanent residence. The collection embraces many fine specimens of the English, French, Belgian, Italian and American schools.

The following well-known artists are represented:

Boughton,	Accard,	H. L. Rolfe,
Bierstadt,	Carelus,	E. Boddington,
Church,	Backalowicz,	W. Boddington,
W. Hart,	Kuwasseg,	F. Whitney, R.A.,
S. Colman,	L. Caille,	G. F. Williams,
J. F. Kensett,	V. De Vos,	Sidney Percy,
Jarvis,	Billou,	G. D. Callon,
T. Doughty,	A Van Wyngaerdt,	C. Laren,
H. Inman,	K. Van Elten,	W. Shayer,
S. J. Guy,	J Krighoff,	G. Armfield,
W. L. Sonntag,	Lan Fant De Ments,	W. H. Doust,
H. Peters Gray,		Granville Perkins
M. J. Heade,	De Shoffer,	C. H. Chapin,
E. L. Henry,	S. Josquin,	J. Faulkner,
A. Van Beest,	G. Loughie,	R. Gignoux,
Henry Bacon,	Engiehardt,	Redmond Fay,
J. R. Brevoort,	Julius Erbe,	V. Nehlig.

To be sold WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, May 21, 22, and 23, at the art gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to and separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrances; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON, J. W. GURLEY, Masters.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

A.—ART SALE.

NOTICE.

Now on exhibition at No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, a very choice collection of high-cost American and European oil-paintings, to be positively sold without any reserve on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 22d of May, commencing each day at 12 o'clock. The above consists of favorite pictures, mostly from private collectors, and may be relied upon as represented.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE.

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS,

The entire collection of a private gentleman, consigned to W. K. O'Brien & Bro., to be sold, without limit or reserve, at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 22 and 23.

Embracing choice specimens of recent importation of the French, Spanish, Italian, German, Belgian, English, and American schools. Good examples of the following well-known artists are to be found:

Bouguereau,	Carl Hubner,	Jas. M. Hart,
G. Brion,	E. Verbockhoven,	J. W. Casilear,
S. Coomans,	F. Kraus,	W. Hart,
C. Chaplin,	B. C. Koek Koek,	W. H. Beard,
Leon Goupil,	L. Robbe,	A. B. Durand,
H. Baron,	H. Schaffels,	J. G. Brown,
A. Stevens,	Theo. Girard,	W. Saterlee,
P. Seginac,	A. Diliens,	A. F. Tait,
H Esbens,	M. Von Bremen,	Van Elten,
P Lerop,	L. Notterman,	Sam. Colman,
Richomme,	F. Moormans,	Redmond Fay,
P. Rumph,	Laurent De Buel,	T. Cole,
Chas. Hue,	M. F. Koek Koek,	Julian Scott,
Castiligone,	Van Schendel,	F. Annelli,
De Lobbe,	Verlat,	S. Williamson,
E Lemmens,	R. Knarren,	L. M. Wiles,
J. Auffray,	H. Bilders,	Chas. Chapin,
Haag,	J. Rosierse,	L. M. Wiles,
Beranger,	De La Hoese,	De Haas,
N. Cossman,	H. Hornemann,	H. C. Bispham,
V. Cheval ard,	L. Sebes	Sidney Percy,
Rosenboom,	H. Rentgenes,	Kluyver,
D. Laar,	F Le Bret,	Schneider,
Klombeck,	F. Morel,	Serres,
V. Thilon,	Van Severdonck,	Van der Hoorde,
A. Savini,	Dommerson,	Rhonberg,
F. Mehnda,	Theo. Girard,	S. Delker,
Tuqueta,	H. Ronner,	E. Von Seben,
Vertunil,	Stemmel,	P. Williart,
Sages,	Timmermans,	R. Maes.
Tannert,	C. Lickert,	
A. Gaudin,	Franstadt.	

B. A. CLARK & Co., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE BY B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers, of a large and splendid stock of Silver-ware and Ivory Handle and Silver-plated Table Cutlery, at store, No. 59 Liberty-st., five doors from Nassau.

Will continue DAILY, at 10½ o'clock, until all is sold.

The above stock consists of rich Tea Sets, (new styles,) Ice-pitchers, Salvers, Goblets, Mugs, Fruit-stands, Centerpieces, Epergnes, Cake-baskets, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Card Receivers, &c. ALSO FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

Every article warranted of the best and most celebrated manufacture. Stock to be sold in lots to suit buyers, and the attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the stock must be closed at once.

Per order. FRED. SMITH, Trustee.

AUCTION NOTICE.

We shall sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at Nos. 7 and 9 Greene-st., by order of C. Werner, assignee, the stock of clothing, &c., of M. Loudner, bankrupt.

JONES, UNDERHILL & SCUDDER.

BANKRUPT SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Messrs. Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradly will sell at their sales-rooms, Nos. 118 and 120 Church-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873, at public auction, under the direction of the undersigned, assignee of JAMES McNULTY, a portion of his stock, consisting of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods.—Dated May 15, 1873.

JAMES S. WILLET, Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Messrs. Wm. Topping & Co. will sell on THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, at public auction, at their sales-rooms, No. 132 Church-st., in the City of New-York, under the direction of the undersigned, assignee of James McNulty, a portion of his stock, consisting of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods.—Dated New-York, May 15, 1873.

JAMES S. WILLET, Assignee.

FURNITURE.

Medal of special award at American Institute Exposition, 1872, and all the principal Expositions and Fairs throughout the United States.

THE ICE KING

Is the only Refrigerator in the world. It is a PRESERVER, not a consumer, like others that bear the name of refrigerator. It will keep every description of perishable food longer, dryer, and better than any other now in use, and will not consume half the amount of ice. The following are some of its advantages over all others: 1st. It saves fifty per cent. of ice over all other refrigerators. 2d. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a very few hours. 3d. It produces a dry, cold temperature in the provision chamber. 4th. It will produce a temperature of 15° below freezing point in the warmest day of Summer. 5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 6th. The refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 7th. The Ice King is one of the best refrigerators for cooling wine. 8th. Combined with the refrigerator is one of the finest water-coolers in the world. 9th. The provision chamber can easily be kept sweet and clean, as it has no drippings from the ice. 10th. It costs no more than the ordinary refrigerator, and is manufactured into all sizes, suitable for hotels, restaurants, saloons, steam-boats, grocers, butchers, and family purposes. The Ice King can now be seen in operation at OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR Manufacturing Company, No. 1,184 BROADWAY, between 28th and 29th sts.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE,

CARPETS,

BEDDING, &C., AT S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st. AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. Don't throw away your money on cheap goods, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

B. S. BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. Entire satisfaction given. Cartage free.

Warren Ward & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C. AT MODERATE PRICES, Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST., corner CROSBY.

MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs, offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, is the best. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c. Open DAY and EVENING, all Summer; students commencing now, can finish in the Fall.

AT PAINE'S PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, all Summer; Colleges, No. 62 Bowery and No. 1,257 Broadway, corner 33d-st.; also, at pupils' residences; ladies' department.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, painting and water-colors. New-York Society Library building, No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, Broadway and 30th-st.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. ARTHUR & CO., STATIONERS, IN ANNOUNCING THEIR REMOVAL TO NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST., *Evening Post* Building, avail themselves of the occasion to state that they have neither sold, relinquished, nor in any wise disposed of the business established by their senior twenty-three years ago, and, hence, *have no successors in business*, and they respectfully request their old patrons to disregard all statements to the contrary.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 153 Broadway.

CASH ASSETS, April 1, 1873

$566,557 89.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 203 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIenced and excellent chamber-maid, who can give reliable references regarding her abilities, &c. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; is neat and obliging; can give best testimonials. Apply at No. 243 East 13th-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, A LEGIBLE, RAPID, accurate writer, wants copying to do. Address D. W. R., Station D.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Hau's, No. 349 Bowery, entrance on Great Jones-st.

COOK.—AS HEAD COOK IN A HOTEL OR boarding-house, by a native of Strasbourg. Address Mr. Jaquin's, No. 831 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker to go out by the day or take work home; would go to the country by the week. Call at No. 229 West 15th-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a respectable German girl; is willing and obliging, and is every way competent; best City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow belonging to a Christian church as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, Widow, Station H.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; one who understands French fluting, shirt polishing, and all kinds of fineries, in the neatest manner; best of City reference given. Call or address J. T., 256 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS, the washing of a few gentlemen, or ladies, or family washing, or would go out by the day; good recommendations. Call or address 332 East 28th st., in the rear.

NURSE.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, AS nurse by a very competent woman, who is very fond of children; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a good seamstress; best of references. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN TO WAIT upon or travel with an invalid lady; has traveled on the Continent; good City reference. Call or address No. 75 Orchard-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys, and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A situation for his coachman, (American born;) is perfectly steady, honest, and an excellent driver and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has had twenty years' experience with horses and nearly three years in my employ. Call for two days at Wm. Grannan's, No. 619 6th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man of temperate habits; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will be found willing and obliging in every way; has the best of recommendations. Call on or address for two days P. F., No. 197 South 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERate single man, with long experience; best reference from his employers for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Apply at No. 24 Lexington-av., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; willing and obliging; three years' City reference from last place. Address J. S., No. 146 West 28th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a single man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is not afraid of work; three years' City reference. Address No. 146 West 28th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, THORoughly competent, experienced City driver, and thorough groom, strictly temperate, as his reference will certify, for honesty, capability, and trustworthiness. Address R. D., No. 110 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A steady young man with good references, just disengaged; understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and take care of a small place. Can be seen on Monday at No. 123 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man (German) with one child; has long experience and understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City references. Call or address M. H., coachman, No. 208 West 23d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman, a single young man, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address Martin, No. 208 West 20th-st.

IN-DOOR SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG Englishman, in a private family, as in-door servant; can wait on table, and willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; good character from last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

TO INVALIDS.—A YOUNG MAN WITH over four years' hospital experience, desires the care of an invalid; the very best medical references furnished; is a thoroughly experienced medical or surgical nurse; also, capable of acting as secretary to an invalid; no objection to leave the City. Address W. A. S., Presbyterian Hospital, 70th-st. and Madison-av.

VALET, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, speaking English, as second or valet in a private family; no objection to the country. Address No. 112 7th-av., top floor.

WAITER.—A FAMILY LEAVING TOWN are anxious to find a place for a first-class Protestant waiter, in whom every confidence may be placed; is single; no objection to the country or to travel; would be found most useful to an invalid. Address H. H. M., No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter in City or country. Call or address G. R., No. 123 West 30th-st., second floor, rear.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY WHO IS A PLAIN, CORRECT, and rapid penman, wanted in a publishing office as correspondent; one who has large method, good executive ability, and able to grammatically revise manuscript preferred; wages, $10 a week. Address MANUSCRIPT, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT FOR ALL WHO ARE prepared to render faithful service may be had at the LADIES' PROTECTIVE UNION AND DIRECTORY, No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OF ABILITY TO act as special agents for the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company in the State and City of New-York; also, in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Central and Western States. To the right parties fine positions are offered. Only business men of character need apply. Call or address No. 214 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES very plain and quick, and is correct at figures, can address in writing of applicant, stating references and salary expected, (applications in person not attended to,) GEO. W. MALTBY, No. 104 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—STEADY, RELIABLE MAN IN every city, to get orders for DOTY'S "Universal" Truck Litters. New, very powerful, and salable. DOTY, Nos. 167 and 169 Washington-st., corner Cortlandt.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN, SINGLE, AS coachman and gardener; must be willing and obliging; understand his business and come well recommended. Such only need address Coachman, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, for two days.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN M. ESPAGNOL, PARLANT FRANçais, désire une place comme cuisinier dans une famille privée. S'adresser Box 217 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS. CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST., N. Y.

ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Travelers' Credits

issued, both in STERLING, on UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND IN FRANCS, ON PARIS, UNDER THE SAME LETTER.

CIRCULAR NOTES

of £10, £20, and £50 on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS; EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

BUFFALO CITY

SEVEN PER CENT. "PUBLIC PARK" BONDS.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, at the GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1922.

For sale by DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall-st.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this institution, will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 20, at 1 o'clock.

There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness.

The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.

THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.

O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 32 Exchange-place. Ten per cent of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.

E. L. FRANK, CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, EMERSON FOOTE, Commissioners.

A GENTLEMAN OF INFLUENCE CAN make $30,000 to $50,000 a year income without investing capital. Connection with capitalists of good position only necessary. Address with information as to abilities and social standing, to EPSILON, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED, $30,000—TO BE SECURED by bond and mortgage on real estate in Michigan; interest 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Address Room No. 705 Grand Central Hotel, Broadway. Will be at room between 3 and 4 o'clock.

FIRST MORTGAGES—WANTED IN sums of from $3,000 to $15,000, if desirable and at fair discount. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable on and after June 2, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 P. M. May 20 to the morning of June 3.

I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

Peremptory Sale.
Bradhurst Estate.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF

126 LOTS,

LOCATED ON ST. NICHOLAS-AV., 147TH, 148TH, AND 149TH STS., AND 10TH-AV.,

Will be Sold at Auction,
By Order of the Heirs

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

On Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

THIS FINE ESTATE

Is most beautifully situated on high ground, natural soil, good drainage of even grade, and has VERY EXTENSIVE VIEWS OF THE EAST RIVER, LONG ISLAND SOUND, AND SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD. ST. NICHOLAS-AV. Is completed beyond this property to 155th-st.

THE RAPID TRANSIT ROAD,

The construction of which is now almost a certainty, will bring this property within twenty-five minutes travel from City Hall. TITLE INDISPUTABLE, having been in the Bradhurst family for SEVERAL GENERATIONS.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on Bond and Mortgage for three, five, or seven years.

Full covenant warrantee deeds.

Printed abstracts of title will be furnished purchasers free of charge.

HENRY NICOLL, Attorney for H. M. & E. L. BRADHURST. No. 69 Pine-st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

NEXT FOURTH OF JULY THE ROCKS IN HELL GATE WILL BE BLOWN UP.

ASTORIA

WILL THEN BE IN THE ASCENDANT. LOTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE. Anticipate the time by purchasing NEXT MONDAY, MAY 19. At 1½ o'clock on that day the

MESSRS. STEVENS

Have directed JERE. JOHNSON, JR., to sell without reserve, on the premises,

150 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

All near the steam-boat landing, on the principal avenues and thoroughfares of Astoria. This will be the grandest offering of lots ever made.

Then take the steam-boat, not the train,
You've nothing to lose and much to gain;
The time will not be spent in vain
By giving a day to Johnson.

The terms will be unusually liberal. Free tickets for steam-boat leaving Peck-slip at 1 o'clock.

SPLENDID COLLATION BEFORE SALE, (WEEKS'.)

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND.
HARRISON, IMPROVISATORE.

Be sure and attend this great sale. Get your maps and tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

WILL SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE, AT

ORANGE, N. J.,
THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873,

AT 3 1-2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,

26 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

NEAR BRICK CHURCH AND JUNCTION STATIONS,

Fronting on Clinton, Norwood and Halstead sts., and Maple and Elmwood avs.,

IN THE MIDST OF FINE IMPROVEMENTS.

REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

Only twenty per cent. cash required within three years.

ALSO,

modern-built house and grounds on Springdale-av., opposite residence of W. P. Condit, Esq.; house contains thirteen rooms, two stories, and French roof; grounds 140x240, and only a few minutes' walk from new railroad station. Terms of sale made known on the premises on the day of sale.

Parties wishing to attend the sale from New-York will take the 2½ train from the foot of Barclay-st. For maps and particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Cone-st., Orange, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY O. H. PIERSON & CO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in Real Estate, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

FOURTH GRAND EXCURSION SALE, TUESDAY, MAY, 20, 1873, AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES,

100 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,

on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain. Also two attractive and well-built cottages at

WYOMING,

the new city, 15 miles from New-York, by the Morris and Essex Railroad, between Maple Wood and Millburn.

This property is among the finest ever offered at auction in the State, extending as it does from the Railroad back on a gradual ascent up the mountain side, affording a view remarkable for its extent and beauty, overlooking New-York, Brooklyn, and the Harbor, Newark Bay, the Kills, Staten Island, Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, &c. The station is on the property, while the depot of the New-Jersey West Line Railroad is to be located about 400 feet distant, and Millburn and Maple Wood are each eight minutes' walk away, making this an important railroad centre. Frequent trains and low commutation.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train will leave New-York at 10½ A. M. from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.

For maps, free passes, and full particulars apply to the auctioneers,

O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE OF 229 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN PROSPECT PARK, ADJOINING THE CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., By order of E. S. Gillie, Esq., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, At 12½ P. M., on the premises.

The lots are most beautifully situated on Prescott, Jay, Oak, and Chestnut sts., and Elwood-av., and commanding most extensive views of the Passaic River and Valley, and looking directly down on the City of Paterson.

Easy walking distance from three stations. STREETS ALL GRADED.

Special train by Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers and 23d sts., at 11½ A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT

Trustees' Sale of Eastern Boulevard Lots. Valuable Water Fronts.

Peremptory Sale

OF

100 LOTS

On 71st, 72d, 73d, and 74th Sts., And Avenue A, Eastern Boulevard, And Avenue B Water Fronts.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE PRESENT OWNERS, WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

Thursday, May 22,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 100 LOTS, located on the above Boulevard, Streets, and Avenues, with water fronts. The sale will be absolute, without any reserve whatever.

HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., } Trustees.
ADOLF LEVINGER, }

These Lots are on or in immediate proximity to the Eastern Boulevard, (which will, according to act of Legislature, henceforth be the name of the present Avenue A, from 57th to 86th-st.,) and are in close vicinity of the terminus of the Long Island City Bridge, which will connect New-York with Long Island City, and within a few minutes of the new Harlem Steam-boat Landing, bringing them within twenty minutes from Fulton Ferry.

They are situated on high ground, affording an extensive view over the East and Harlem Rivers, Long Island Sound, Hell Gate, and surrounding scenery.

The removing of the Hell Gate obstructions is to be completed by July 4, this year, which will undoubtedly increase the value of this property very materially.

SIXTY PER CENT. may remain on bond and mortgage.

MAPS AND PARTICULARS at the OFFICE OF THE AUCTIONEERS, No. 77 Cedar-st., or at the OFFICE OF ADOLF LEVINGER, No. 261 Broadway.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HEMPSTEAD,

LONG ISLAND, LOVELIEST VILLAGE OF THE PLAINS.

No fancy pen may write thy charms, fair Hempstead
Thou loveliest village of the plain,
A home like thine, of calm and peaceful beauty,
Elsewhere man's weary soul may seek in vain.
Poets may sing the glory and the grandeur
That dwell in ocean, or on mountains reign,
But vain is art to paint the placid splendor
Of flower-clad prairie and the smiling plain.
Then come, ye busy toilers of the City,
To rest and peace, to pleasantness and health,
Where family joys may soothe your cares of business,
And happy homes reward your well-earned wealth.

FIRST GRAND SALE ever made in HEMPSTEAD.

450 BEAUTIFUL LOTS.

SUPERB MANSION AND GROUNDS IN THE HEART OF THE VILLAGE, ONLY 1,200 FEET FROM THREE RAILROAD DEPOTS, AT POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF ANDREW M. BENNET, ESQ. TUESDAY, MAY 20.

☞ The first special train ever run on Stewart's Garden City Railroad for an Excursion Sale has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave New-York, via James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at 11 o'clock A. M., sharp. On arrival,

A SPLENDID LUNCH WILL BE SERVED UP, UNDER AN IMMENSE TENT, BY WEEKS, THE FAMOUS CATERER. THE SALE WILL COMMENCE AFTER THE COLLATION. HARRISON, THE GREAT IMPROVISATORE, will sing some of his wonderful songs. GRAFULLA'S WORLD-RENOWNED BAND will discourse eloquent music. REMEMBER, EVERYTHING WILL BE FREE.

Be sure and put some money in your pockets to pay the deposit on the lots you purchase.

Get and read programme for particulars. For maps and free tickets apply to JERE JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or Nos. 399 and 491 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW-JERSEY.

EXECUTORS' SALE of CHOICE BOULEVARD LOTS in the CITY OF BAYONNE, PAMRAPO, THIRTY MINUTES FROM WALL-ST. FIFTY TRAINS DAILY. ONLY TWENTY PER CENT. CASH REQUIRED WITHIN FIVE YEARS.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

Will sell at public auction, by order of the executors of JAMES CURRIE, deceased, ON MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873, at 1½ P. M., on the premises.

125 DESIRABLE LOTS

fronting on 45th, 46th, 47th, and 48th sts., and Avenues C and D, in the Third Ward of the City of Bayonne, but four minutes' walk from Pamrapo Station.

SIDEWALKS FLAGGED, STREETS CURBED.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train will leave New-York at 1 P. M., from the foot of Liberty-st. For maps and free passes, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 112 CITY LOTS IN NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. HUGH N. CAMP will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 22, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the 112 City lots situated on Tompkins and Central avs. and Arietta-st., New-Brighton, Staten Island.

This property is one of the most desirable locations, both for elegant private residences and business, on the island, commands a most beautiful view of the City of New-York, Brooklyn, and the bay, is very high, and within two minutes' walk of ferry, and offers one of the most desirable opportunities for parties to purchase property in this locality. The title is perfect; printed abstract will be given to purchasers. Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at seven per cent., at option of purchaser.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., New-York.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NO. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will sell, on the 27th day of May, 150 magnificent villa-plots, on the slopes of the famous Orange Mountain, adjacent to Valley Station. This sale will offer an unusual opportunity for buying small parcels in an elegant neighborhood, in the midst of costly improvements, and on an elevation commanding a view which, for extent and beauty, is unequaled in the vicinity of New-York. Maps will be ready on the 22d.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A.—FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College lease,) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x80, 20x80, and 16x56. Apply to WM. C. LESSTER, No. 47 West 49th-st.

A REAL BARGAIN.—NO. 2?3 EAST 48TH-st.; four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, fourteen rooms, 14x56x100, now being put in first-class order throughout, painted and frescoed; price $14,500; very easy terms. Apply at L. MENDELSON'S, No. 76 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three-story and basement brown-stone front houses Nos. 245 and 247; price $16,000 and $17,000. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF SPLENDID land in the new part of the City at $1,500 per acre. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

REMOVAL.

DR. R. P. PERRY, DENTIST, FOR many years at No. 24 West 29th-st., removed to No. 51 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE SEA-SIDE PROPERTY.

A VERY LARGE AND DESIRABLE *Sea-shore property, never before offered for sale.* Consisting of about five miles of unexceptionable surf front, is now open to parties from first hands.

The whole will be sold together or in shares of one-tenth each.

An opportunity for a quick and very profitable operation is offered.

For particulars, terms, &c., apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AND VERY little money required if sold within two weeks, or will exchange on a cash basis for New-York or Brooklyn property, one of the handsomest gentlemen's residences in New-Jersey, one-half hour from New-York, one block from depot; trains to and from New-York till midnight; has two houses, one of which contains fourteen rooms, high ceiling, hot and cold water, bath, water-closets, range, heaters, and all conveniences, in fine order, several outhouses, fine barns, and stable for four horses, cattle, &c.; handsome park and garden of fourteen acres surrounding the houses, laid out in lawns, croquet-grounds; graperies and fruit in great abundance; gunning, boating, and fishing on the place; also churches and schools but a short distance. As this is a fast improving neighborhood, and worth three times as asked for it, a fine chance is offered. Address NECESSITY, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AT YONKERS, IRVINGTON, TARRYTOWN, WHITE PLAINS, &c. Desirable residences FOR SALE OR TO LET. Furnished or unfurnished. BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to Owner, Post-office Box No. 295, New-York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS SHOULD examine the cottage plots which we offer for sale, situated at Long Branch, on the sea front, and in close proximity to the residences of Messrs. Jay Gould, Charles J. Osborn, Ex-Senator Hayes, Senator Cattell and Secretary Robeson. The plots contain from one-quarter to two acres of land each, and vary in price from $500 to $5,000 each; all facing the sea, with frontage on Ocean-av. Full particulars from the Agents. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE—TERMS easy; only $7,500 for a new two-story French-roof house: twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels, fruit and shade trees; large lot, assessments paid; on the pleasantest avenue and in the rapidly-growing City of Elizabeth, N. J.; property in the vicinity of the house rising in value every day; it needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Address HONESTY, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL AVENUE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT OF TWENTY-FOUR ACRES; MODERN HOUSE, with all improvements, in complete order, with or without the elegant furniture, FOR SALE at a BARGAIN. Also, desirable tracts of land on Central-avenue. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE IN Westchester County, an estate of 140 acres, only seven miles from Harlem Bridge; very desirable for residence, or as a speculation; can be bought very low. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $500 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

PORT MORRIS, NORTH NEW-YORK, Morrisania, West Farms, and other portions of Westchester County. Properties of all sizes for sale, including some very choice investments. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

PROPERTY OUT OF TOWN—$80 PER month, small furnished house near the Orange Junction Depot. Apply to Miss BLACKWELL, tenth house on South Cherry-st.

FOR RENT OR SALE—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.; handsome cottage thirteen rooms; piazzas, two acres; stable; very healthy; $90 monthly; $6,500. Apply at No. 26 Murray-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER months, a comfortable house, in a pleasant, quiet neighborhood; fifteen minutes from foot of Liberty-st.; ten rooms, all modern improvements, double lot, fruit-trees, &c.; possession 1st of June. Address CHARLES M. GIBSON, Post-office Box No. 136, Jersey City.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ELEGANT French flats, three first floors and basements, and two second floors, very handsomely finished, on East 79th-st., No. 307; beautiful location, wide street, grand entrance to the Park; convenient to boat for down town. Inquire on the premises. E. KILPATRICK.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT CARmansville, 152d-st.; splendid view of the Hudson; three minutes' walk from depot; terms very moderate; a rare chance. W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

GREENWICH, CONN.—FURNISHED cottage to let, containing ten rooms, with several acres lawn, situated on high ground, commanding beautiful view of Sound; fine stables, cow, and garden; rent low. Apply to W. A. MEAD, No. 128 East 78th-st.

TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR MORE, A splendid place at Fordham Ridge, overlooking the Harlem River and Valley; large house, with eighteen to twenty rooms; good carriage-house, &c., with thirty acres land. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

TO LET, AT $800 PER ANNUM—COUNTRY-seat at Hastings, on Hudson, one-quarter mile from depot and boat; good buildings, lawn, garden, orchard fine fruit, pasture. Apply by note to Mr. LAWRENCE, care of Wm. J. Pease, Astor-place Savings Bank.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT NEW-ROCHELLE, with view of Long Island Sound, COMPLETELY FURNISHED, TO LEASE for one or three years, during absence of family in Europe, or will be sold on easy terms. BLACKWELL & CO., 55 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, FURNISHED house, complete in every particular; spacious, has gas, furnace, beautiful grounds; capital surroundings; near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT at King's Bridge, short walk from station; all City conveniences; porters' lodges, stable, and thirty acres of land. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Plainfield, N. J., well shaded, pleasantly located near depot; all improvements. Inquire of or address T. W. M., No. 379 Pearl-st., New-York.

FRENCH FLATS—SIX ROOMS; $40; ONLY small families; opposite Opera-house; hall lighted and cleaned by owner. Apply to Janitor, No. 142 East 14th-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house No. 438 West 23d-st. For particulars, inquire of JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 65 West 3d-st.

ELEGANT AND COMPLETE FRENCH flat to let in handsome brown-stone house, No. 453 West 43d-st.

TO LET.—SECOND FLOOR AND BASEment to let, to a small family. Inquire on the premises, No. 101 King-st.; rent, $35 per month.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES

TO LET IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts., FOR

Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,

TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—BUILDING NO. 1,162 BROADway, between 27th and 28th sts., desirable for any business. Apply to APPLEBY & HELME, No. 133 Water-st.

TO LET—A CORNER STORE, 25x110, BASEment and sub-basement, No. 429 Broome-st., one block from Broadway. Apply to C. H. F. AHRENS & CO., on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH TWO grown-up sons, would take charge of a house during the Summer; very best references furnished. Address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 256 West 37th-st.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY for the Summer can have their residences cared for by a reliable, trusty man with the best of references. Address HOWARD, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO care for the season, by a competent man and wife, (no incumbrance); best City references. Address F. WARNER, Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUCCESSFUL PUBLISHER of the FREE-THINKER, a monthly paper published during the last three years in the German language, treating religion, morality, science, and social questions on the platform of truth, reason, and the results of scientific progress, intends, in response to a general demand, to issue an English edition, and is willing to arrange with a proper party, possessing ready means. Thousands of subscribers ready; a brilliant pecuniary success beyond doubt. Address FREE-THINKER, Box No. 2,675 Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED WITH CAPITAL of $8,000 or $10,000, in a well established, legitimate, and pleasant business in this City, paying fair profits for fair labor. Any one desiring to engage in an agreeable and profitable business, if of good habits and fair amount of energy, will find this a very desirable opportunity. References exchanged. Address R. W. S., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

AN IMMEDIATE PROFIT OF $40,000 can be made by an investment of $10,000 for a few weeks on first-class security, besides a position insuring a handsome yearly income for occasional services. Address TREASURER, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST., WARE-ROOMS, 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

ELEGANT CARRIAGES,

in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the

BREWSTER WAGON

THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.

Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.

In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own, and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware-rooms are at the corner of 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST., AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST. BREWSTER & CO. OF BROOME-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

LONDON-MADE HARNESS, Single and double, in all approved styles, of best quality only, for sale at fair prices by THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 20 East 14th-st., (second floor,) between 5th-av. and University-place.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING, Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand. C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO THOROUGH-BRED IMported English saddle horses; sound, very fast and handsome; drive together; will be sold cheap, if taken immediately. Apply to TIERNAN, coachman, 9 to 12 morning at Windsor Stables, No. 105 West 49th-st.

PRIVATE STABLE.—A FIRST-CLASS private stable to let; six stalls, and ample accommodations for carriages and coachman. Inquire at No. 223 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY SADDLE-horse, 15¼ hands, sound and kind, 5 years old; sold only for want of use; can be driven. Apply at private stable, No. 130 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A CURTAIN COACH IN PERfect order, built by Brewster, of Broome-st. Apply at private stable, Nos. 146 and 148 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—DOG-CART, TWO WHEELS; seats for four; in excellent order; by JOSEPH LEACOCK, stables, corner 37th-st. and 7th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CROSSMON HOUSE, THOUSAND ISLANDS, Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County, N. Y. This favorite Summer retreat will OPEN ABOUT 1ST OF JUNE, with addition of ninety new rooms. House is lighted with gas. As a quite romantic and healthy resort, this place HAS NO SUPERIOR, abounding as it does in cool, shady walks and rambles among the islands; fine bathing, boating, and lastly, the finest fishing to be found in America. For particulars address C. CROSSMON & SON.

COOPER HOUSE, COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y., COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors. The above hotel will be open June 14. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, the last week of April and first and last weeks of May, upon application to W. B. COLEMAN.

GREGORY HOUSE AND CARPENTER HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., Will open for guests, June 14. Board, $4 per day. Four trains daily from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., Harlem Railroad. Mr. J. Bernstein's Orchestral Band has been engaged for the season. For terms, &c., apply at the hotel, or address J. S. RAMSAY, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J. Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock. J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y., will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, ONE HOUR from New-York City, will be OPENED JUNE 14 for the reception of guests, and *kept in the best style.* Diagrams of the house may be procured by addressing L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., WILL OPEN, JUNE 10. WILLIAM L. McINTIRE, Manager, Formerly with the late Samuel Laird.

TOWER HILL HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address, at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York, CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor, late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

SAND'S POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND, Is now open. For terms, apply as above. G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT., Will open June 10. Address by mail or telegraph, F. H. ORVIS.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, ON the Catskills, open June 1; reached by Mary Powell, Vestry-st., at 3½ P. M.; James W. Baldwin and Thomas Cornell, Harrison-st., at 4 P. M.; the Albany day-boats or Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck and Kingston, and New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad to West Hurley, where the hotel stages are in waiting for every train. Also Erie and Wallkill Valley Railway, foot of 23d and Chambers sts., to Kingston City, &c. Baggage by this route checked to West Hurley. Address J. E. LASHER, Overlook Mountain House, Woodstock, N. Y.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, NEWMAN SPRINGS, RED BANK, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort, beautifully situated on the Shrewsbury River, is now open for guests. Iron springs, fine drives, fishing, boating and bathing, billiards and stabling. Send for circular. FREDERICK BERGER, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 50 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't. C. BANTA, Secretary.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, is now open for the reception of guests; one cottage to let with board in hotel, or private table if desired. For terms, and other information, apply at hotel, or address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

PAVILION, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite resort will be opened for the season May 26, with many new improvements. Parties desiring to make engagements please apply at the hotel, or by letter to JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORT—AT GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—No better place for families wishing for a permanent Summer residence. Send for circular, and inquire of Col. Williamson, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4; house No. 138 West 10th-st. KING & MOURIN.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., ONE HOUR and a half by rail from New-York, twenty minutes' drive from depot, two suites of large, airy rooms can be had in the Grand View House. Pure mountain air, picturesque drives, and all the advantages of country living. Particulars at No. 45 5th-av.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, will open about June 1. Good rooms can be secured at reasonable terms. Apply or address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THE UNITED States Hotel will be open for the reception of guests June 15, and will positively remain open until Oct. 1. For terms, address M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., will open June 2, 1873. Fine bathing, boating, fishing; billiards, bowling, and driving. J. C. KELLEY & SONS.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NORWOOD HOTEL, NORWOOD, N. J., will be opened May 24. For particulars address A. H. KNOX, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNtain, New-Jersey, opens June 1 for reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS. SALOON STEAMER WYOMING. Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN, Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let. Also, Tug-boats such as desired. Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves, Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FAMILY OF YOUNG PEOPLE, (consisting of three persons,) residing on Murray Hill, and having a house fitted up with everything to make a home comfortable and pleasant, would take a gentleman, or gentleman and wife, to board; would prefer musical or literary people; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address M. BOLEN, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BROADWAY—NOS. 1,121, 1,123, 1,125, AND No. 7 West 26th-st.—Furnished rooms, without board, en suite or singly, for families or single gentlemen, to let at moderate prices. These buildings connect with St. James Hotel, and have a fine view of Madison-square; for a quiet and comfortable home they cannot be excelled. Inquire of Mrs. GORMAN, No. 7 West 26th-st.

ON 19TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., in a small private family; gentlemen can find newly and handsomely furnished or unfurnished apartments, en suite or singly; without board; references exchanged. Address V. E. C., Post-office Box No. 2,398.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

A SUITE OF LARGE COOL ROOMS, handsomely furnished, on second floor, with private table or first-class board, at Summer prices; references exchanged. No. 14 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 348, NEAR Elevated Railroad.—To let, with good table-board, a large second-story front room; all modern improvements. Also, very desirable rooms on the fourth story. Terms reasonable.

HALF OF A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE to rent on Lexington-av., Jersey City Heights, or would take a few boarders. Inquire of Dr COOK, Bergen-av., Jersey City, or No. 240 Grand-st., New-York.

ONE LARGE ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR to let, with board, suitable for two persons; also, a large single room; table unexceptionable; terms very low; references. No. 67 Macdougal-st. (St. Clement's-place.)

NO. 37 WEST 9TH-ST.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with board; also, unfurnished room for gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Pleasant second-floor room: board if desired; small family: to agreeable party terms to suit. References required.

NO. 88 MORTON ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family by applying immediately.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST-ST., NEAR GRAND Hotel.—A small family will let to gentlemen, without board, one large room; also, one small room; references.

NO. 214 EAST 20TH-ST.—A WELL-FURnished room and bedroom, adjoining, if desired, with or without board, in a German private family. References.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMFORTS of a refined home, with handsome suite of rooms, and liberal table; two rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—A HANDSOME large parlor and bedroom to rent, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife, without children; reasonable references.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—A PARLOR floor, consisting of four rooms, elegantly furnished, water and bath; also, a suite of six rooms on second floor from June 1, with private table.

NO. 28 EAST 47TH-ST., CORNER Madison-av.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen; very moderate prices for the Summer.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—THIRD FLOOR through to let, with board; elegantly furnished; fine, healthy location, between Broadway and 5th-av. References exchanged.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS—EN SUITE and singly, in a handsome entirely newly furnished first-class house; moderate terms. Apply at No. 41 West 9th-st.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO A PARTY of gentlemen, with or without board, separate or together, with gas and bath, convenient to cars and stage, at No. 42 East 20th-st.

WEST 47TH-ST., NO. 117.—PRIVATE family will let, at reasonable prices, a few desirable rooms, with first-class table; location choice; house attractive in all its appointments; references.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—LARGE, COMfortable, elegantly-furnished single rooms; large parlors and bed-rooms attached; table excellent; terms reasonable.

NO. 62 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with first-class board, at moderate prices; also, two single rooms; family small.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—DELIGHTFUL location; a neatly-furnished front room; $5 per week; board, if desired, $6. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on top floor.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 38TH-st.—Two or three particularly desirable rooms to rent to gentlemen, with breakfast if desired; references required.

NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST.—One suite of rooms, with private table, until Nov. 1; also one suite of rooms by the year, with private table.

NO. 76 WEST 36TH-ST., CORNER 6TH-AV.—A furnished room to one or two gentlemen at a reasonable price.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH board, at No. 111 West 34th-st.; a quiet house; references exchanged.

NO. 45 WEST 35TH-ST.—A LARGE, handsomely-furnished front room and two hall rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged.

NO. 253 14TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, pleasant furnished rooms, to gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen; reference required.

NO. 436 EAST 58TH-ST.—LARGE, pleasant rooms, with good board, for four, in private family; references exchanged; terms moderate.

NO. 39 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway.—Choice rooms, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD.—NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., (LATE Mrs. Faulkner's,) to let, with board; suite of rooms or second floor; also, rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—ROOMS EN suite or separately, for families or gentlemen, with board.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NO. 39 EAST.—Desirable rooms to let, en suite or singly, for the season or year; house first-class; references required.

NO. 36 WEST 31ST-ST., NEXT DOOR to Grand Hotel.—Elegant accommodations, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 5th-av.—Elegant rooms to rent, with board. Transient or permanent.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS with use of elegant parlor, with or without board, at No. 134 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

NO. 7 WEST 32D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, to families or gentlemen; also, table board.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS—HOT and cold water, bath, &c. No. 434 West 33d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—The undersigned would inform those of the City who wish a home in the country during the hot Summer months, that he has decided to open his large and commodious dwelling for their benefit. It is located five miles from the Middleburg Railroad depot, on a good road and pleasant corner. The rooms are large and well ventilated. For the lovers of nature she has furnished splendid places of retreat, delightful in the hot days of Summer. For further particulars address HORATIO GATES, Breakabeen, Schoharie, N. Y. Price, per day, $1. HORATIO GATES.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LARGE, AIRY rooms, commanding fine views, extensive grounds; good, substantial, and abundant food; reasonable prices; three families will be taken. Address Mrs. MARTHA E. PEIRSON, Cornwall, on Hudson, Orange County, N. Y.

AT STAMFORD—FINE ROOMS TO LET, with board; City conveniences; lawn, croquet ground, stabling, &c.; one hour from City; ten minutes from depot. Apply at or address No. 7 West 32d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF TEN or more, who are willing to pay liberally for the exclusive use of a fine house, with first-class private table, at Morristown, N. J., may apply at Mr. J. H. JOHNSON'S, No. 98 Broadway.

TWO OR THREE SMALL FAMILIES can be accommodated with first-class board, in a new modern house, within five minutes' walk of the depot, at Morristown. Address Box No. 456 Morristown, N. J.

ACCOMMODATIONS READY FOR ten or twelve persons, in Orange County, two and a half hours from New-York, five minutes from depot; terms $7 per week. Address Post-office Box No. 160 Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR SIX FOR the Summer at a private dwelling: shade, milk, two daily mails; terms $8 per week. Address Box No. 22 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Penn.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH board by a single gentleman in a small, strictly private family, in a convenient location, below 23d-st.; terms not to exceed $8 per week. Address WOBURN, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY, $1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

BEGINS AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS, LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of FROU FROU, WITH ITS GREAT CAST AND ITS MARVELOUS SCENERY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, will be produced a new and original drama, in five acts, entitled, WITHOUT A HEART.

Box-plan now open.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The new pantomime, AZRAEL; or, THE MAGIC CHARM. THE SENSATION GYMNAST.

LULU,

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE DAY.

Maffitt and Bartholomew as Clown and Pantaloon. Mme. LANNIER, Mlle. LUPO. CORPS DE BALLET, THREE GRAND BALLETS. MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, 624 BROADWAY.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AT 8 O'CLOCK and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2. LAST WEEK BUT TWO of GEO. L. FOX'S BUMPTY DUMPTY. SECOND AND LAST WEEK of ALA! ALA! ALA! ALA! the daring European Gymnast, whose double somersaults are pronounced by the Press to be the most STARTLING ACTS EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY. LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE SPECIALTY ARTISTS. LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF THE OLYMPIC PANTOMIME.

See Humpty Dumpty ere he bids farewell to New-York.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS.

J. KOCH & CO..........Proprietors

THEO. THOMAS' Unequaled SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING. Admission, 50 cents. Packages containing twelve tickets, $4, are now to be obtained at the principal music-stores; also, at No. 285 Broadway and Central Park Garden. Private boxes, $2 extra.

AT STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21, 1873, Addresses on the DISCOVERY, HISTORY, CHEMISTRY, and application in SURGERY of ANÆSTHETICS, by J. MARION SIMS, M. D., Prof. FRANK H. HAMILTON, M. D., and Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Closing with an ADDRESS by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Mayor HAVEMEYER will preside. Admission $1. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

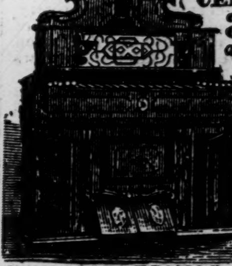
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av. FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, TILL MAY 22 AND 23, When they will be sold at auction for account of Messrs. W. K. O'BRIEN & BROTHER.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS



are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by a third set of reeds* peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.*

A GREAT OFFER. HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, *including* WATERS', *at* extremely low prices for cash, *or* part *cash, and balance in* small monthly *payments.* New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, *for* $275 *cash. Organs* $55, $75. DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, *upwards.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED *for one stamp. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Temperance Societies, Lodges, etc.* AGENTS WANTED.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

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FRANZ ABT and CLEMENCE SCHULTZE, editors. Every number contains from five to seven of the latest works of the most prominent musical authors, handsomely gotten up. Nos. 10 and 11 just published. Subscription price $3 per annum, single numbers, thirty cents. HENRY LITOLFF, Publisher, No. 86 4th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 185 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—WM. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., have finished and for sale one of eight stops, pedals, two of twelve stops, pedal bass. Warranted superior in tone and finish, and contain all improvements. Apply as above.

BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S, Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

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NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st., The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points North, East and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

SHIPPING.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) FOR HAVANA DIRECT, MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, 24th inst. For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, 30th inst. For Hayti and Venezuela. ARIEL, 1,200 tons, June 5. For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,

The full-powered and fast sailing iron screw-steamer JAMAICAN, 2,500 tons register, Commander, ROBERT WATSON, of the WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S line, will leave New-York on the 20th of May for Liverpool direct. Her passenger accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Only first-class passengers carried: fare $80 currency. For freight or passage, apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall, and No. 59 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

MONDAY, May 19, 1873. BENEFIT OF MR. W. DAVIDGE, 238th and last time of DIVORCE.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 20.

Will be acted an original play, in four acts, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, partly founded on the most recent dramatic work of Dr. S. H. Mosenthal, of Vienna, and entitled

MADELINE MOREL.

The scenery will be all new by Mr. James Roberts and Mr. Louis Duflocq; the music by Mr. Harvey Dodworth; the upholstering, hangings, and appointments by Mr. Robert Cutter; the mechanism by Mr. Thomas Kelly; the costumes by Mme. Finchette.

THE CAST

includes the following favorite artists of the Fifth-avenue comedy company:

Julian, Count Dalberg, a country gentleman of the Olden German Manner..........Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Frederic Von Arnim, a modern Alcibiades, who is giving his last feast "this side the line"..........Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Baron Otto von Rettwald, one of the happy-hearted..........Mr. HENRY CRISP
Riedal, another..........Mr. EDMUND PIERCE
Lord Durley, an English pleasure-hunter, whose purse purchases both gladness and grief..........Mr. W. J. LEMOYNE
The Abbé Valmont, the gentle pastor of Linz..........Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Bismuth, a gentleman given to change, and who has but one sorrow he won't stick..........
Stobl..........Mr. JAMES LEWIS
..........Mr. F. CHAPMAN
The Beadle..........Mr. J. H. BURNETT

Countess of Dalberg..........Miss FANNY MORANT
Lotta, her daughter..........Miss SARA JEWETT
Marguerite..........Miss NINA VARIAN
Merope, the actress..........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Phœbe, of the Varieties..........Miss ROSA ST. CLAIR
Pervenche..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Margaretta, the widow of Philip and the mother of Fredrika..........Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Mme. Wilhelmina..........Miss NELLIE MORTIMER
Martha..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
Doretha, Franziska, Caroline, } Marguerite's Bridesmaids { Miss GRIFFITHS, Miss CASSIDY, Miss STEWART

*** The action passes at the present day. The scene of the first and second is Vienna; that of the third and fourth, Linz, in and about the Dalberg domain. After the third act, a lapse of one year is to be supposed.

ACT FIRST.

SCENE—Parlors at Von Arnim's city residence, (new.) A bachelor supper. A comedy within a comedy, and how it was played.

ACT SECOND.

SCENE—The Boudoir of Pervenche, (upholstered by Robert Cutter.) The morning after the revel. The hand that is held out to the miserable.

ACT THIRD.

SCENE—Apartments in the old Castle of Dalberg, (by Duflocq.) Madeline Morel finds a refuge, and Pervenche is again driven to the abyss.

ACT FOURTH.

SCENE I.—(By Roberts.) The boudoir of Marguerite. Preparing for the bridal.
SCENE II.—(By Roberts.) The Cathedral at Linz. Two ceremonies.

A MATINEE OF MADELINE MOREL, SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.

*** Seats may be secured for any of the closing nights of the season. Box-sheet open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

(23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Begins at 7¾. Carriages may be ordered for 11.)

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

LAST TWELVE NIGHTS OF MR. CHARLES FECHTER AS MONTE CRISTO!!!

LAST TWELVE NIGHTS of the present Brilliant Engagement and of the magnificent dramatic spectacle. SATURDAY, May 24, LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF Mr. FECHTER AND MONTE CRISTO.

Supported by Messrs. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, J. S. STUDLEY, CHARLES LECLERCQ, C. H. ROCKWELL, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. W. JENNINGS, GEORGE DE VERE, D'ORSEY OGDEN, Miss LIZZIE PRICE, Mrs. CHAPMAN, Miss HENRY, and others.

*** Seats may be now secured for any of the LAST NIGHTS. Box-office open from 8 till 5. Special Office in vestibule of Fifth-avenue Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. DAVIDGE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 19, when he will appear, for the 238th and last time, in the character of DE WOLF DE WITT, in DIVORCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEILSON.

Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager

The celebrated English Tragedienne, MISS NEILSON as AMY ROBSART,

in Halliday's grand historical and romantic drama, as played by her at the Drury-Lane Theatre, London, for OVER 100 CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.

Mr. FRANCIS BANGS..........as..........Leicester
Mr. NEIL WARNER..........as..........Varney
Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN..........as..........Lambourne
Miss BELLA PATEMAN..........as..........Queen Elizabeth

Entire new scenery, costumes, armors, appointments, music, mechanical effects, and an increased auxiliary force and corps de ballet of nearly TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½.

NOTICE.—As the play terminates at 10¾, carriages may be ordered for that hour.

To secure a choice of places, the management would respectfully suggest that seats be secured as far in advance as possible. Branch ticket-office at Ditson & Co.'s, No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA

MAX MARETZEK..........Director

ONE NIGHT ONLY, previous to the departure of the artists for Europe. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 28. POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE OF THE THREE PRIMA DONNAS, PAULINE LUCCA, CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, SEÑORA SANZ, together with Signors VIZZANI, VERATI, MORIAMI, JAMET, RONCONI, and others. Ambroise Thomas' opera of MIGNON.

Mignon..........PAULINE LUCCA
Felina..........CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

The sale of tickets commences on Monday, May 19, at the Academy, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Last twelve nights of Mr. SOTHERN. LAST THREE NIGHTS, MONDAY, 19th, to WEDNESDAY, 21st, of the SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING. LAST SEVEN TIMES OF OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Lord Dundreary, Mr. Sothern. THURSDAY, 22d, to WEDNESDAY, 28th, and Matinée 24th. LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF BROTHER SAM and DUNDREARY MARRIED and SETTLED. THURSDAY, 29th, 30th, and 31st, and Matinée 31st.

Seats can be secured for the rest of the season.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. YANKEE LOCKE. MONDAY, MAY 19, 1873. POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
FIRST TIME Of the celebrated Comedian, YANKEE LOCKE, In his new Drama of TRUMPS.	Special for Matinee PERFORMANCES. The charming Vocalist and Actress, Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER, in Maeder's new Sensation of NIP, THE PRETTY FLOWER.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE, 23D ST.

Every EVENING at 8. SATURDAY Matinee at 2. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Dan Bryant, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Harry Stanwood, W. Henry Rice, W. H. Brockway.

RUBINSTEIN'S LAST WEEK IN AMERICA.

Steinway Hall. Last three performances in America of Mr. ANTON RUBINSTEIN. MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 19, at 2½. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 20, at 2½. THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, at 8 P. M.

As Mr. Rubinstein sails for Europe on Saturday, his last performance in America will positively take place on THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, WHEN HE WILL PLAY THIRTY-TWO PIECES, ALL HIS OWN COMPOSITIONS. Admission, $1 only. Reserved seats, $1 extra.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 13 West 11th-st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 20th of May, 1873. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

THE LAST MURDER.

An Eighth Ward Tragedy—A White Woman Killed by a Negro—Escape of the Assassin

Unconnected, as yet, by any link of evidence found by the police, two facts brought to light, yesterday morning, in the Eighth Ward, unmistakably point toward one of the most mysterious and startling murders of the day. So far as the slender threads of inference and suggestion can be woven with the stronger ones of fact and circumstance, the result reveals a quarrel between a brutal negro and his white mistress, and the murder of the unfortunate and wretched woman.

The first fact to be considered in the case is a discovery made by Ranford Livingston, a negro bar-tender in the dance-saloon No. 49 Sullivan-street. The saloon is kept by a negro named William Servant, and is one of the vile dens which are only to be found in the most wretched and depraved quarters of the City. From the statements of officers acquainted with the place, it would appear that this basement saloon is night after night frequented by negro thieves and ruffians and their mistresses. Livingston, the bar-tender, on getting up to open the saloon, about 7 o'clock, yesterday morning, went into the yard, at the rear of the premises, and, on entering the closet, was astonished and horrified at what he saw. The whole floor of the out-house was covered with partially coagulated blood, prints of bloody fingers were on the walls and door, and an open razor lay in the middle of the floor. Livingston ran into the street and informed Officer Bernard McKennid, of the Eighth Precinct, who was on duty in Sullivan-street at the time. The officer at once entered the building, went through the yard, examined the water-closet, found everything as Livingston stated, and, taking possession of the bloody razor, brought Livingston to the station-house.

Almost at the same time the murder was discovered in another portion of the ward. Charles H. Moore, a colored man who makes his living by whitewashing, went to No. 57½ Thompson-street to borrow a whitewashing brush from Jim Jackson, a negro kalsominer, residing on the second floor of that house. On entering the room he found Jackson absent, and saw a white woman lying dead in bed with a cut over her right eye. He saw that the room was disordered and ran to the Prince-street Station and informed Capt. McCullough. The Captain, accompanied by Detective Mullens, proceeded to the house and made an examination of the two rooms occupied by the man Jackson.

At this point the history of Jackson fits into the narrative and makes it connected. Jackson is a negro about thirty-six years of age, born in Norfolk, Va. He is of herculean build, standing nearly six feet three inches in his stockings and built in proportion. For some years past he has borne a most disreputable character, and has lived with various white women of the lowest class, three of whom resided with him up to yesterday morning. Jackson's nominal calling was that of a kalsominer, and on the front of the house is a sign, "James Jackson, Whitewasher, Kalsominer, Carpets Cleaned, &c."

Capt. McCullough soon learned that Kate Jackson, alias McCready, Lottie Thompson, and Mary Jane Sullivan, alias McDermott, three disreputable white women, had been living with Jackson, and soon after the body of the dead woman was identified as that of the woman Mary Jane Sullivan, alias McDermott. She was lying in bed, her arms by her side, and a cut about an inch long over her right eye. No blood could be seen on the sheets or bedding, but in a corner of the room the Captain found an ax handle, about three feet long, broken almost in half, and bloody. At once becoming convinced that the pool of blood in the out-house of No. 49 Sullivan-street was connected with the murder of the woman Sullivan found dead in Jackson's rooms, at No. 57½ Thompson-street, Capt. McCullough gave orders to detain the bar-keeper Livingston in custody, and to arrest Servant, the proprietor of the place, which was done. Both men were locked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Officers were sent out to arrest Lottie Thompson, Kate Jackson, and all other persons who might know anything about the affair, and Capt. McCullough continued his search of Jackson's rooms and his examination of the premises. He found the bureau open, as if Jackson had opened the drawers, took out some articles he needed, and hurriedly left. In the hall-way of the house was a small blotch of blood, comparatively insignificant, save that it showed the murdered woman was not beaten in the room. Searching the streets in the vicinity, a more important discovery was made. At the corner of Broome and Thompson streets, the officers discovered a large clot of blood, partially on the sidewalk and running over the curb-stone into the gutter. Here was the starting point in the case, for it at once became evident that at this point some person, most likely the murdered woman, had been stricken down and beaten on Friday night. All the efforts of the police were then directed toward the discovery of some person who might have witnessed a fight at that place on Friday night or early yesterday morning. After an hour of patient inquiry success crowned the efforts of the officers by the discovery of a negro named Alfred Wilks, living at No. 137 West Thirty-third-street, whose statement was of the utmost importance. He was at once arrested and Coroner Herrman notified.

THE POST-MORTEM AND INQUEST.

The Coroner, accompanied by Deputy Coroner Cushman, proceeded to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, and after impaneling a jury, went to Jackson's house, and Dr. Cushman made a post-mortem examination of the woman Sullivan's body. He found that her death resulted from compression of the brain, the result of violence. There was a considerable quantity of extravasated blood found upon the brain. Capt. McCullough then telegraphed to the murdered woman's sister in Philadelphia, informing her of her sister's fate, and asking her to come to this City and assume charge of the remains. The body will remain in the house in Thompson-street until this morning, when, if not claimed by some relative, it will be taken to the Morgue.

Returning to the Station-house, Coroner Herrman proceeded to hold an informal investigation.

Ranford Livingston, the bar-tender, said he was employed by William Servant, keeper of the dance-saloon No. 49 Sullivan-street. Saw both Mary Jane Sullivan and James Jackson in the saloon on Friday night. Did not know at what time they left. On getting up, at 7 o'clock, went to the closet in the yard. Saw the floor all covered with blood and a razor lying on it. Ran into the street and informed Officer McKennid.

Officer McKennid swore to finding the closet in the condition described by Livingston, and discovering the razor on the floor.

William Servant, keeper of the dance-saloon, testified that his place was kept open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. On Friday night about twenty persons were in the place. Mary Jane Sullivan was the only white person there. Jackson was there. Did not see what time they left. Did not hear or see any disturbance during the night.

Sergeant Schultz, of the Eighth Precinct, stated that about 2 o'clock he saw a negro and a white woman engaged in a dispute on the corner of Broome and Thompson streets.

Alfred Wilks, colored, of No. 137 West Thirty-third-street, stated that while on the corner of Broome and Thompson streets, he saw James Jackson, whom he knew well, strike Mary Jane Sullivan about the head with a stick.

Lottie Thompson alias Armstrong, White, testified that she boarded with Jackson; Kate Jackson and the deceased also boarded there. Saw Jackson in the room about 11 o'clock on Friday night. He went out a few moments after. Saw deceased in the room about 12 o'clock. She brought in a pitcher of ale, and drank some of it. She asked witness if she would come out, but witness declined, and deceased then left. Witness did not see her alive after. Deceased and Jackson frequently quarreled. There were several razors owned by Jackson. One of them had gilt letters on the side. At this stage the razor found in the closet of the dance-house was produced. It has the words "Old English Razor" in gilt letters on the side of the handle. The witness was asked whether it was the razor she alluded to in her testimony, but she hesitated, and finally said she did not think it was, as the letters looked a little longer than those on the razor she saw in Jackson's possession.

Kate Jackson, alias Kate McCready, another boarder with Jackson, was examined, but knew nothing about the case.

Coroner Herrman ordered the witnesses to be locked up, and proceeded with Capt. McCullough to Police Head-quarters, where a consultation was had with Inspector Dilks. A general alarm directing the arrest of Jackson was sent by telegraph to all the Police stations in the City.

From the latest information gained by the police, it may reasonably be presumed that Jackson has escaped from the City, and is now hiding near the residence of a relative residing in an adjoining State. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning he was in a negro tenement-house in an alley in Thirty-third-street, and from there went to the Dime Savings Bank and drew $300 which he had deposited there. From this it is natural to suppose that he availed himself of the time at his disposal, and placed distance between himself and his pursuers. The officers, however, are confident of capturing him, and Detective Mullens expressed his hope that Jackson will be a prisoner within forty-eight hours. From the desperate character of the man it is conjectured that in order to capture him it will be necessary to shoot him first. The blood on the floor of the water-closet at No. 49 Sullivan street still baffles the reasoning of the authorities. The only reasonable and likely theory regarding it is that one of the negroes in the dance saloon was discovered in company with the woman Sullivan by Jackson, who drew his razor and cut the other negro. On the woman flying from the house, Jackson followed and struck her at the corner of Broome and Thompson-streets, as described by the negro Wilks, she staggering home to die in bed. To-day developments in the case may be expected which will go far toward unraveling the mystery at present surrounding it.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Meeting of Real Estate Owners—The City Asked to do the Work.

A meeting of real estate owners and others was held yesterday afternoon at No. 1 Pine-street, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting rapid transit through the whole of the City. Mr. S. E. Church was called to the chair. He said it was not intended to make a formal affair of the meeting, but to have a friendly conversation on the subject. Real estate had been very dull, and the cause was principally the want of a proper means for the citizens to reach their property and homes in a reasonable time. Capitalists will not, he said, put their money into any private enterprise for the building of a rapid transit railroad in New-York; and the only plan to secure such rapid transit route is for the City to build the road itself. The Legislature did not pass the bill for the City rapid transit railroad, because the horse railroads had sent up a large sum of money to defeat the measure. If the City would build such a road, the treasury would be increased by the addition of at least $10,000,000 a year in taxes upon what is now unproductive real estate.

John W. Schuyler, formerly Chief Engineer of the New-Haven Railroad, spoke at length on the value of the depressed railroad, the motive power to be steam or pneumatic traction engines. If the right of way was granted through the streets the cost, he said, would not exceed $2,000,000, but if lots were to be purchased through the blocks the cost even then would not exceed $5,105,000. The depression could be crossed by bridges at every street, and he would undertake to build the road and put it in working order for that sum.

Alfred Speer said a bill had passed the Senate for a rapid transit route, by means of a stationary engine with an endless train, dropping off cars from the through train at different points. This road can be constructed in two years to Harlem at a cost of $200,000 per mile. Capitalists are ready to take hold of this plan at once, if the bill should also pass the Assembly. The fare is only to be five cents for the whole length of the island.

After some further discussion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That having heard explained several schemes for rapid transit in New-York as private enterprises, this meeting expresses the hope that the Legislature will pass all the bills having that object in view which promise any success; but having no confidence whatever in the success of any private scheme, and no hope that rapid transit will ever be secured by private means, we earnestly urge upon the Legislature to pass the bill for the construction of a road as a City work as the only safe, sure, and economical measure of relief.

The meeting then adjourned.

Meeting of Working Men at Cooper Institute.

A meeting of working men was held last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Union. The attendance was fair. Mr. George Blair, President of the Packing-box Makers' Union, called the meeting to order, and stated the object for which they had assembled. He said the labor question, so far as rates of wages and hours of work were concerned, had been very thoroughly discussed, and it was the object of the present meeting to take into consideration the question of rents and other kindred matters of vital importance to the working classes.

Mr. B. O. Ward was then introduced, and in a long speech dwelt on the advantages to be derived from co-operation, advocating particularly the purchase of the telegraph lines by the Government, which he contended was true co-operation. The speaker expressed the hope that the gas-works would at no distant day be purchased by the City.

Mr. Simeon E. Church next spoke briefly on the subject of "rapid transit." He advocated the passage of the "People's bill" through the Legislature authorizing the City to build a rapid transit road, and instancing the Post-office Department, the Croton Department, and Fire Department, contended that rapid transit could only be obtained and the schemes of monopolists defeated by the Government taking the matter in hand. Mr. Church said that he had been informed during the day by a member of the Legislature that if the same amount of money had been sent to Albany in support of the People's bill that had been "placed where it would do most good," by the horse-car railroad monopolists, the People's bill would pass, because the Legislature was in sympathy with it. At the conclusion of Mr. Church's address a series of resolutions, urging upon the Legislature the passage of the "People's Railroad bill" at present pending in the House, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. A. A. Levy next addressed the meeting in favor of the annexation of the Westchester towns to New-York.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting, representing 200,000 working men and women of New-York, earnestly ask Gov. Dix to sign the act before him to annex lower Westchester County to this City, since it provides an area in which the poor man may acquire a home, now rendered impossible on this island by the enormous price of land, and imperatively demanded in the highest interest of justice, health, and good government.

The meeting then adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held last evening in their rooms, Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, President Henry Bergh in the chair.

Mr. Bergh presented his annual report, and addressed the society at some length, speaking encouragingly of the success attending the society's labors the past year as auguring well for the future.

The Secretary's report states that during the year ending May 1 the society had prosecuted 361 cases of cruelty to animals; investigated and remedied evils in more than 1,000 cases; turned out of harness and sent to stables 753 lame horses; removed with ambulance 250 disabled horses; and mercifully destroyed 835 worn-out or disabled animals which the society had condemned as unfit for further use.

According to the Treasurer's report the receipts of the society during the year amounted to $33,126 48; expenditures for the same period $27,247 18, leaving a balance of $5,833 73. In addition to the above receipts the society had realized from the sale of the real estate of the late Mr. Bonard $15,532 35, and expended of this sum $7,133 19, leaving a balance to this account of $8,399 16, and a total balance in the treasury of $14,232 41. The entire liabilities of the society up to the same date amount to $20,000.

The reports were accepted, after which addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Nathan C. Ely, James Stokes, and others.

An election was then held for officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

President—Henry Bergh.
Vice-Presidents—William H. Aspinwall, Henry W. Bellows, James Brown, Horace B. Claflin, Peter Cooper, John A. Dix, Benjamin D. Hicks, John T. Hoffman, Marshal O. Roberts, Moses Taylor.
Executive Committee—Charles L. Anthony, N. M. Beckwith, John M. Bixby, Thomas C. Doremus, Nathan C. Ely, Elbridge T. Gerry, Townsend Harris, Charles Lanier, Frank Leslie, Charles H. Marshall, Edward Matthews, Royal Phelps, James Stokes, Alfred Schermerhorn, Alexander Van Rensselaer.
Treasurer—Henry Clews.
Counsel—Elbridge T. Gerry.
Secretary—N. P. Hosack.
Veterinary Surgeons—Charles C. Grice, Alex. A. Liautard.

Gov. Baxter Still in Possession of the State House at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—Matters about the State House are unchanged. The opponents of Gov. Baxter have as yet made no move toward a forcible possession of the building, or any part of it. An armed guard of the new militia are on duty again to-night. Nearly all of the officers of the old militia have been mustered out, and their places filled by men more in sympathy with the opinions of Gov. Baxter. The inaction of prominent Republicans opposed to Baxter provokes considerable speculation.

A New Fountain for Central Park.

Among the many works of art which adorn Central Park none perhaps will attract more attention than the beautiful new fountain at the head of the Mall, designed and executed by Miss Emma Stebbins. The base of the fountain is composed of granite and marble. A pedestal reared on this base supports four figures, representing Temperance, Purity, Health, and Peace. From a basin above the water will fall, forming in its descent a sheet of silvery spray, through which the figures will be seen with much heightened effect. The principal figure which surmounts the structure is remarkable for great beauty of design and exquisite finish. It represents an angel with outstretched wings just alighting upon the rock on which it stands. Water gushes from beneath the feet of the figure and falls into the basin below. This figure is eight feet high, the whole structure attaining an elevation of twenty-five feet. The fountain will be soon unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Sergt. Joseph Nicholson was transferred yesterday from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Precinct, and Sergt. Alexander B. Warts from the Twentieth to the Eighteenth Precinct.

The steam-ship Donau, which left Bremen on May 3, and Southampton on May 6, reached this port yesterday, with mail news fresher by two days than that previously at hand.

To-morrow evening, at the Lyceum of National History, No. 64 Madison-avenue, discussion will take place before the Geological Section by Mr. Henry Newton and Profs. Newbury and Martin.

F. B. Atkinson, mate of the American vessel Waverley, charged with desertion, was yesterday discharged by Commissioner Shields, as not amenable to criminal proceedings, having served his full term.

Gideon Walker, an attorney, was arrested yesterday, by Mr. Judson Jarvis, on a warrant granted by Judge Fancher, of Superior Court, in a civil suit brought by Wm. H. Jackson, to recover $350 57, money retained by defendant. Bail was fixed at $600.

Mr. Judson Jarvis yesterday arrested Francis A. Agnell on an order issued by Judge J. F. Daly of the Court of Common Pleas, in a suit brought by Robert G. Richards, No. 17 Jay-street, to recover $1,000 damages for defamation and assault. Bail was fixed at $1,000.

John McCarthy, aged thirty-five, of Sixty-first-street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging himself to a tree in Seventy-sixth-street, near Ninth-avenue. He was cut down by John Stetly and cared for at the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital.

The prosecution in the case of J. V. Mansfield, the spiritual medium, yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, offered to withdraw the charge if the "Professor" would give some manifestations of his power before Justice Cox. The challenge was declined, and the further hearing adjourned to this morning.

The bill of costs of the Commissioners for opening the public drive from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street to Harlem River, amounting to $33,585 64, was yesterday allowed by Judge Fancher, the Corporation Counsel expressing the opinion that Messrs. Traphagen, McClave and Seaver, the Commissioners, had presented a very moderate bill.

The Board of Port Wardens yesterday passed resolutions of condolence on the death of Mr. Samuel Leggett, late member of the board. It was agreed that the members should leave the Grand Central Depot by the 9 o'clock train this morning to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of the deceased at Tuckahoe, Westchester County.

BROOKLYN.

Arrests last week, 496; taxes and assessments collected, $138,381.

While a piano was being removed from No. 178 West Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday, it fell on George Stark, killing him almost instantly.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Dr. De Cortez, who committed suicide at No. 284 Dean-street, on Thursday, rendered a verdict, yesterday, that death was caused by an overdose of anodyne.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has accepted the invitation of the General Committee of Arrangements for Memorial Day, to deliver the annual address at the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Arlington, D. C.

Jacob Seirr, eighteen years of age, was caught in the machinery of Van Dyke's mustard factory, corner of State-street and Boerum-place, yesterday, and so terribly mangled that he died before assistance could be rendered.

Gen. Woodford, of the Third Congressional District, having the nomination of a naval cadet, has decided to submit it to an examining committee, and nominate the successful competitor. The candidates will be examined at the rooms of the Board of Education on Friday next.

At noon yesterday the body of an unknown man was picked up by Michael Dunphy, a New-York boatman, while cruising off Bedloe's Island, and brought to Brooklyn. The deceased was five feet nine inches in height, about forty years of age, and had on a black dress-coat, dark frieze overcoat, dark-striped pantaloons, and heavy boots.

James Tighe, alias "Pop," has been removed from the First Precinct Station-house to a cell in New-York. It is claimed that this is to avoid a writ of habeas corpus, but the real fact is that the Brooklyn police have satisfied themselves that Tighe knows little or nothing of the Goodrich murder, and have given him over for trial on other charges.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Elisha Horton, Jr., Republican, and D. Morgan Underhill, Democrat, have been elected Trustees of the village of White Plains, to fill two vacancies in the board.

John A. Henry, of Morrisania, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Tenth Collection District of this State, comprising Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland Counties, in the place of John M. Mason, resigned.

STATEN ISLAND.

The rite of confirmation will be administered by Right Rev. Bishop Potter in the Church of the Ascension at New-Brighton to-day.

The Staten Island Cricket and Base-ball Club held their Spring opening yesterday, at Camp Washington, New-Brighton. A match of base-ball and cricket was played by the members of the club.

LONG ISLAND.

Dr. August Reimer, Coroner of Flushing, held an inquest, on Friday evening, on the body of George Fulton, twenty-six years old, found in the bay on Wednesday last. It appears that he was Captain of a canal-boat running between South Amboy and New-York, and accidentally fell overboard and was drowned sometime in March last.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Town Council of Union Hill has appointed E. T. Paxton Attorney, and E. De Graff City Physician.

A distemper has broken out among the goats on Jersey City Heights, and they are dying off at the rate of forty a day.

The daughter of an Omaha Indian chief has arrived at Elizabeth to be educated. She is about seventeen years old.

A barn owned by John M. Schoob, in Plainfield, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss was about $2,000; no insurance.

The Catholic Temperance Union of Essex has elected Hugh Gallen President and John Connolly, Peter Sweeney, and Bernard White Directors.

A match game of base-ball was played yesterday at Trenton, between the Rutgers College nine and the Trenton Club. The former were defeated by a score of 10 to 23.

James Meyers, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was struck by a locomotive at East Newark yesterday, while superintending the erection of some poles, and fatally injured.

The Hudson County Avenue Commissioners have already commenced their inspection, with the view to selecting the most convenient route. The avenue will extend from Bergen Point to Union Hill.

Alexander Buchanan, whose oil-cloth factory at East Newark was destroyed by fire Thursday night, and who had only an insurance of $2,500 on property valued at $18,000, has learned that one company in which he was insured for $1,700 of the amount is bankrupt.

The loss of Wm. Taylor, of Newark, on the Atlantic has been established by the recovery of two photographs of his wife wrapped in the undertaker's bill. His family were advised that he would sail in the Atlantic, but were unable to learn whether he had done so or not.

A dwelling owned and occupied by George Meyer, at the corner of Newark and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken, took fire, yesterday morning, from some unknown cause, and was totally destroyed. Meyer's family had considerable difficulty in escaping, and Meyer himself was compelled to leap from the second story to the ground. The loss is about $3,000, and is covered by a policy in the North River Company.

A drunken man was found by a Jersey City policeman in Newark-avenue, yesterday morning, in a condition apparently bordering on delirium. He was taken to the station-house, and, on arriving there, was unable to give his name. He was locked up, and shortly after was found to be suffering intense pain, and a physician was sent for, but before he arrived the man was dead. He was apparently a laborer, and had on brown ribbed pantaloons, plaid vest, and black frock coat.

The St. Louis Congressional Excursion Party.

VINDTA, Indian Territory, May 17.—The Congressional Excursion Party arrived here to-day, 364 miles from St. Louis. The run from Springfield has been made for the most of the way at the rate of forty to fifty miles per hour. They will be transferred to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road this evening, and arrive at Dennison, Texas, to-night.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union...	84⅝	300 Union Pacific.....	30¼
1000 do...........	84¾	100 do...........	30⅜
800 do...........	84⅝	300 do.......s3.	30½
500 do...........	84¾	100 do...........	30⅜
300 do...........	84⅞	1800 do...........	30
100 do.........c.	84⅞	100 do...........	30¼
100 do...........	84¾	200 do...........	30⅜
100 do.........c.	84¾	200 do...........	30⅜
800 do...........	85	800 Rock Island.....	107½
300 do........s3.	85	200 do........s3.	107½
900 do...........	85⅛	200 do...........	107⅝
2000 do...........	85	200 do...........	107¾
300 do.........c.	85	100 do...........	107½
1200 do...........	84⅞	100 do........s3.	107¾
400 do.........c.	84⅞	100 do...........	107¾
800 Pacific Mail.....	45⅜	100 do...........	107⅝
400 do...........	45¼	700 Erie Railway.....	60⅞
200 do.........c.	45¼	300 do...........	61
1200 do...........	45¾	1000 do...........	61⅛
600 do...........	45⅝	200 do...........	61
900 do...........	45¾	700 do...........	60⅞
600 do...........	45⅝	700 do...........	60¾
1000 do...........	46	300 Col.,Chi. & I. Cen.	30
300 do...........	46⅛	400 do.........c.	30½
300 do........s3.	46	200 do...........	30⅜
300 do...........	46	100 do...........	30½
600 do...........	45⅞	100 do........s3.	30⅜
100 do........b3.	45⅞	100 do...........	30⅛
1400 do...........	46	100 do.........c.	30
400 do.........c.	46	200 do.........c.	29⅞
400 do...........	45⅞	100 Tol. & Wabash....	68¾
700 N. Y. C. & Hud...	100	300 St. Paul.........	54½
100 do.........c.	100⅛	100 do...........	54⅝
300 do...........	100¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.....	30
200 do...........	100	200 Lake Shore.......	90
200 do.........c.	99⅞	400 do...........	89⅞
600 do...........	99⅞	200 do...........	90⅛
200 Ohio & Miss....c.	41¼	500 do...........	90¼
400 do...........	41⅜	1000 do...........	90
600 do...........	41½	1100 do.........c.	90½
300 do...........	41⅝	300 do...........	90⅜
700 do...........	41¾	1100 do...........	90¼
1000 do........b3.	41⅞	2200 do...........	90⅜
300 do...........	41¾	700 do...........	90¼
100 do.........c.	41⅝	100 do...........	90⅜
300 do...........	41⅝	100 Clev.,C.,C.& Indp.	86½
100 do........b3.	41⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, C., '81..	121¼	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	120¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	117¾	50,000 do......s3.	120¾
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, bet. call......	118	115,000 do..bet. call.	120¾
3,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65,n.	118	2,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 R.	112¾
10,000 U. S.5-20 C.,'65,n.	118¾	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	114¼

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s......b.c.	94	100 Wells-Fargo Exp.	80¾
1,000 M.6s,H.&S J.Ia.	91½	100 do...........	80½
1,000 Ala. 8s, '93......	87½	5 do...........	81
5,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. and July..b.c.	16¼	10 American Exp....	67½
10,000 U. Pac. 1st......	86½	100 do...........	67¾
3,000 U. P. 7s, L. G..	74½	10 Adams Exp..b.c.	95¾
10,000 U. P. 10s, Inc...	67	200 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.c.	99¾
5,000 do...........	67½	400 do...........	99⅞
10,000 do...........	68	300 do...........	99½
500 Ill. Central 8s.	100	100 do...........	99½
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st.	100	200 do...........	99¾
2,000 A. & T.H.2d Pf.	88	600 do...........	99¼
1,000 C. & N. W. Con.	89	100 do.........c.	99¾
4,000 Morris & E. 2d.	100	300 Erie R....b.c.	60⅝
2,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, n.	104½	1000 do........s3.	60¼
1,000 do...........	104½	100 do.........c.	60½
2,000 O.& M.Con.S.F.	95	1500 do...........	60½
4,000 N. J. So. 1st....	77	10 Mich. Central R..	104¼
1,000 Mil.&St.P.7 3-10.	95	25 do...........	103¾
10,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st.	88½	800 L.S. & M. So.b.c.	90½
1,000 do...........	88¾	500 do.........c.	90¾
1,000 North Mo. 1st...	91¼	500 do...........	90¼
2,000 P.,Ft.W. &C.2d.	102½	200 do........b3.	90¼
10,000 Mil.& St. P. 1st, La C. Div.....	93	200 do.........c.	90⅝
		100 do...........	90½
17 Am. Ex. Bank....	108¼	50 do...........	90⅜
5 Ger. Am. Bank...	109	100 do.........c.	90½
50 Nassau Bank.....	103½	700 Un. Pac. R...b.c.	30¼
100 Maryland Coal Co.	25	200 do...........	30⅜
100 do....b.c.c.	25	300 C., C., C. & I. R...	86½
300 Canton Co.......	100¼	400 do...........	87
500 Am. Coal....b.c.	52	200 C. & R. I. R..b.c.	107½
500 W. U. Tel..b.c.c.	84½	100 do.........c.	107⅜
500 do........s3.	84½	800 do...........	107¼
400 do...........	84½	100 do...........	107⅜
1500 do...........	84¾	100 Mil.& St.P.Pf.b.c.	54
500 do.......b30.	85	100 do...........	54½
600 do.........c.	84⅝	100 do...........	54¼
200 do...........	84¾	1000 do...........	54⅜
100 do...........	84½	200 Mil.& St.P.Pf.b.c.	71½
600 do...........	85	100 T., Wab. & W.b.c.	68⅝
100 do........s3.	84½	60 D., L. & W..b.c.	103
100 do...........	84¾	300 do...........	102¾
200 do...........	84⅞	100 St. L. & I. M. R..	85
300 do........b3.	84⅞	50 Chic., B. & Quin.	109
300 do...........	85	100 H. & St. Jos. R..	37
500 do........b3.	85	100 do......b.c.s3.	38
100 do...........	85⅛	60 Morris & E..b.c.	93¼
100 do.........c.	85	300 Rens. & Sar..b.c.	105
200 do...........	85	100 Atl. & Pac. Pref..	22½
100 Cons. Coal....b.c.	56½	200 Ohio & M.b.c.s3.	41½
100 do...........	56¼	100 do...........	41⅝
20 P. Mail S. S. Co..	46	300 do...........	41½
10 do...........	46½	1000 do...........	41⅝
1000 do..bet. call.	45¾	100 do.......b10.	41¾
200 do.........c.	45⅞	100 Ohio & M. Pf.b.c.	75
600 do...........	45⅝	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.	29⅝
100 do.........s3	45⅝	100 do........b3.	29½
200 do.........c.	45¾	100 do........b3.	29⅜
300 do...........	45¾	100 do...........	29¼
100 do...........	45⅝	100 do...........	29⅜
100 do........s3.	45½	500 do...........	29½
100 do.......s30.	45⅝	400 do...........	29⅜
500 do...........	45⅝	200 do.........c.	29⅜
2300 do...........	45⅝	200 do........s3.	29¼
300 do........s3.	45⅝	100 do...........	29¼
300 do...........	46	100 do........s3.	29¼
100 Panama Railroad.	111	400 do.........c.	29¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..	117¾	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C..'67.	120¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100 Pacific Mail.....	45⅞	600 Lake Shore.......	90
600 do...........	46	500 do...........	89⅞
400 do...........	45⅞	200 do...........	90
200 do...........	45¾	200 do...........	89⅞
1200 do...........	45¾	600 do...........	89¾
1300 do...........	45⅝	400 do........s3.	89¾
100 do...........	45½	700 do...........	89⅝
100 do........s3.	45½	60 do...........	90
500 do...........	45¾	300 do.........c.	89¾
100 do...........	45⅝	500 do...........	90
900 Western Union...	84⅞	300 Union Pacific....	30¼
2500 do...........	84¾	3000 do...........	30¼
2100 do...........	84⅝	100 Rock Island.....	107⅜
1000 do...........	84¾	1100 do...........	107¼
100 do.........c.	84⅞	400 do...........	107⅜
100 do...........	84⅞	100 do........s3.	107¼
300 Harlem.........	128½	100 St. Paul....c.	54½
900 N. Y. C. & H....	99⅝	200 do...........	53½
100 do........s4.	99⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.....	41½
100 do........b3.	99¾	200 do...........	41⅜
100 do.........c.	99⅝	300 do...........	41½
100 do...........	99½	100 do...........	41⅝
1200 do...........	99¾	200 C., C. & I. C....s3.	29¼
100 do........b3.	99½	100 do........s3.	29
200 Erie Railway....	60⅜	1200 do...........	29
500 do...........	60½	100 do...........	29¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

400 Cons. Coal.......	56	100 Quicksilver Pf....	47
100 do...........	56⅝	200 Harlem R....b.c.	129
100 Quicksilver Min'g.	38	72 Mich. Central.....	103¾
100 W. U. Tel....b.c.	85	200 L. S. & M. S..b.c.	90
600 do...........	85⅛	100 do...........	90⅛
200 do.......b15.	85⅛	100 do........b3.	90⅛
500 do.........r.	85	100 do...........	90
300 do...........	85⅛	700 Chi. & R. I...b.c.	107⅜
100 do........s3.	85⅛	100 do...........	109⅝
1700 do...........	85¼	1000 U. Pac..b.c., s60.	30
100 do........b3.	85¼	1100 do...........	30¼
1000 do...........	85⅛	100 do...........	30⅜
200 Pacific Mail..b.c.	45½	200 Cleve. & P. Gd....	87¼
300 do...........	45¾	300 Chi. & N. W.......	77½
100 do...........	45½	200 C., C., C. & I......	90
700 do...........	46	100 Mil. & St. P..b.c.	53½
100 do.........c.	46	200 do...........	54
400 do...........	46⅛	200 T., W. & W...b.c.	68⅛
100 N.Y.C. & H..b.c.	99⅝	100 Bos.,H. & E...b.c.	2⅜
100 do...........	99⅝	100 do...........	2⅜
100 do........b3.	99⅝	100 H. & St. J....b.c.	38
400 do...........	99¾	43 N.Y., N. H. & H..	139½
200 do........s3.	99⅝	20 Del., L. & W......	102⅞
600 do...........	99⅝	100 do....b.c., s3.	102½
100 do........b3.	99¾	400 St. L. & I. M......	85
600 do...........	99¾	300 do...........	86
100 Erie R...bet. call.	60¾	10 Morris & Essex..	93½
200 do...........	60½	100 O. & M...b.c., b3.	41¾
400 do...........	60⅝	100 do.........c.	41½
100 do........s3.	60½	100 do...........	41⅝
200 do........b3.	60¾	300 C., C. & I. C..b.c.	29¾

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$15,000 U. S.5-20 co. '67.	120¾	100 Erie Railway......	60⅝
4,000 C. C.&I.C. 2d M.	72½	200 do........b3.	60¾
200 Harlem.........b3.	129	100 do...........	60¾
500 Western Union...	85⅛	1300 do...........	61
200 do........b3.	85¼	2400 do...........	61⅛
400 do...........	85¼	400 Lake Shore.......	90¼
100 do...........	85⅜	700 do.......b30.	90½
800 do...........	85½	130 do...........	90⅜
200 do...........	85¾	400 do...........	90¼
1300 do...........	85¾	200 do........s3.	90⅜
1700 do...........	85¾	1700 do...........	90½
800 do...........	85⅛	200 do........b3.	90¼
300 do........b3.	85¾	260 do...........	90⅜
600 do...........	85¾	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...	99⅞
100 Pacific Mail....c.	46⅛	1300 do...........	100
500 do...........	46¼	100 do........b3.	100½
200 do...........	46⅛	600 Rock Island......	107½
100 do...........	46¼	100 do...........	107⅝
100 do...........	46¼	200 do...........	107⅞
100 do...........	46⅜	100 do...........	108
100 do...........	46½	100 do...........	107⅞
300 do...........	46⅝	200 Union Pacific....	30½
800 do...........	46¾	100 do...........	30⅝
200 do...........	46⅞	200 St. Paul.........	54¾
1100 do...........	47	200 do...........	54½
100 do...........	46⅞	100 St. Paul Pf.......	72
700 do...........	47	200 Bos., H. & E......	2⅜
500 do...........	46⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.......	41¾
100 do...........	46⅞	900 do...........	41⅞
400 do...........	47	1200 do........b3.	42
1000 do...........	47⅜	300 do...........	42
100 do...........	47⅜	200 do...........	41⅞
1000 do...........	47¼	100 do........s3.	41¾
700 do...........	47⅛	100 C., C. & I. C......	29⅝
500 do...........	47⅛	300 do...........	29⅞
100 Tol. & Wab........	68⅞	500 do...........	30
100 Panama......b3.	111		

SATURDAY, May 17—P. M.

The Bank return this Afternoon is somewhat stronger in the Lawful Money reserves than on the previous averages. The Deposits are increasing quite rapidly, $5,015,000 being added to the line since last Monday. This sum would require an addition of $1,253,000 to the Greenbacks and Gold Notes Average. The actual addition is in Gold, $437,300, and in Greenbacks, $1,157,900. An addition of $3,386,500 is made to the Loans at Bank.

Money left off 6@7 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Stock Brokers, and 7 to 9 ₱ cent. on mercantile paper, 7 ₱ cent. at Bank, and 7 to 9 ₱ cent. on the Street. The market is easy, and larger balances were offered to the Brokers to-day than they were able to use at 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Bank of England rate of Interest was advanced this morning from 5 ₱ cent. to 6 ₱ cent. per annum. This change was not wholly unexpected, but it was availed of by the Gold people to run up the sales to 118¼@118⅜@118½@118⅝ ₱ cent. The rates of Bills on London were firm at 109½@109¾ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 110½@110¾ ₱ cent. for Sight Bills. The expectation is pretty general that American Gold Coin will be shipped next week.

The Public Funds were steady to-day, and the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange recovered, in a measure, from the depression of last night. The prices were generally higher, and at 3 o'clock, the Saturday hour for closing the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

Closing Quotations—May 17.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	115	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅞	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅛	120⅛
American Gold	117⅞	118
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100	99⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅜	107⅞
Pacific Mail	45½	47½
St. Paul Preferred	72½	72
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54½
Ohio and Mississippi	41¼	41⅞
Western Union Telegraph	84⅞	85⅛
Erie	60⅞	61⅛
Union Pacific	30⅛	30½
Lake Shore	90	90⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	30½	30
Toledo and Wabash	68½	68⅞
Harlem	128½	129
North-west	78	76½

The Gold sales closed easier at 118@118⅛. The Public Funds on the Coupon Bonds strong and higher than on Friday. The Share speculation left off steady. Money easy at 6@7 ₱ cent.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	118⅝	5-20 coup., n. i. '65	118⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	121¼	5-20 coup., '67	118⅝
5-20 reg., '62	116⅛	5-20 coup., '67	120⅝
5-20 coup., '62	116⅛	5-20 reg., '68	118½
Called Bonds, '62	116⅛	5-20 coup., '68	118⅝
5-20 reg., '64	116⅛	10-40 registered	112⅛
5-20 coup., '64	116⅛	10-40 coupon	114⅝
5-20 reg., '65	116⅛	5's coup., '81	115
5-20 coup., '65	117⅞	6s currency	118
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	118⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97⅞	....
City 6s, new	101¾	101⅞
Camden and Amboy	119½	120
Pennsylvania Central	54⅛	54¼
Reading	115¼	115½
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie	25½	26
Northern Central	36	36½
Lehigh Navigation	41¼	....
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅞	94

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $6,598,-008.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

Jersey City Yacht Club Opening.

The annual opening reception of the Jersey City Yacht Club was held last evening at their club rooms, foot of Henderson-street, which were very tastefully decorated for the occasion. About sixty members and a number of invited guests sat down to a collation at which Commodore John Hilton presided. When the cloth was removed, the Commodore proposed the "health of the members of our sister clubs; long may they prosper."

Ex-Commodore Shearman, of the Oceanic Yacht Club, and Mr. Spear, of the Oneida Boat Club, responded.

Mr. Shearman proposed "the yachtmen of America;" responded to in a humorous speech by Judge Seymour.

Song "On the Mountain Wave," by Judge Quaife.

Gen. Woodruff, of Elizabeth, Mr. John Lefferts, ex-Commodore Hill, and others, enlivened the evening with speeches and songs, and the club was declared opened for the season.

Business in the United States Court.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, an application was made to Judge Blatchford, on behalf of certain creditors of the Atlantic National Bank, for an order calling on the bank officials to show cause why it should not be declared involuntary bankrupt, and an assignee appointed to distribute its assets. The judge felt compelled to grant the order, which was made returnable at 12 M. yesterday. On the hearing at that hour, the Court refused to make the order absolute, on the ground of want of jurisdiction, the Controller of the Currency having exclusive power to take charge of and wind up the affairs of national banks; but the case was sent to Judge Woodruff for review. The question was also raised as to whether the appointment of a receiver dissolved the bank. The Court ruled that it did not. It is alleged that if the bank is not dissolved an action will lie against it.

The Eight-Hour Movement.

The Trades-union delegation appointed to take such action as would compel Mr. Vanderbilt to adopt the eight-hour system on the Fourth-avenue works, met last evening. A report was submitted stating that Mr. Charles Spencer had offered to conduct a test case free of charge. A certain number of men are to obtain employment on the road and then refuse to work more than eight hours per day and so ground the test case.

Personal.

Senator R. E. Fenton, of Jamestown; Judge Charles R. Hale, of Boston, and George W. Scofield, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Charles Starr, of Mississippi, and Col. W. S. Raymond, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

C. H. Hill, Assistant Attorney General, and Russell Gurney, the British Claims Commissioner, are at the Brevoort House.

Admiral W. E. Le Roy, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Three lads named Wm. Ross, Lawrence McGibney, and Edward McCullough, were playing, yesterday afternoon, on a pile of lumber at Fourteenth-street and Avenue C, when it gave way and fell upon the boys, fracturing their limbs and otherwise injuring them severely.

August Helshaw, aged thirty-three years, a German sailor on the bark Deodaurus, lying at Pier No. 9, East River, fell into the hold of the vessel from the upper deck, yesterday, and sustained serious internal injuries.

Yesterday Frank Mulaney, aged six years, residing at Sixty-eighth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, fell down an embankment near his residence and sustained severe injuries.

John Flood, aged three years, residing at No. 404 East Twenty-ninth-street, fell out of a second-story window to the sidewalk yesterday morning, and was fatally injured.

Mary Miller, aged twelve years, residing at Sixty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, was knocked down by a runaway horse at Fifty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue yesterday, and was seriously injured.

Thomas McLaughlin, of No. 34 Henry-street, was charged in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $270, the property of Jacob Ketter, of No. 335 East Houston-street. The prisoner was committed, in default of $1,000 bail.

Thomas Guern, of No. 32 East Fourth-street, was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into the premises of Lewis Partner, No. 139 Hudson-street, and stealing a quantity of bottled gin.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Richard Conners, aged fifteen years, was committed in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of [illegible] a pocket-book from the hands of Miss Emily J. E. McNab, of No. 40 East Nineteenth-street.

Three boys, named respectively James Moore, David Lawler, and James O'Neil, were committed by Justice Ledwith, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $58 worth of clothing from the premises No. 458 Tenth-avenue.

The remains of an unknown man, apparently about forty years of age, were found last evening lying on the Battery, and were removed to the Morgue for inquest.

Last evening Anthony Gallagher, aged about twenty-eight years, of No. 380 East Forty-sixth-street, was struck on the head and severely injured by a falling tree at Sixty-third-street and Avenue A.

Casper Kürtz, an old man, was arraigned yesterday before Justice McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, to answer a charge of felonious assault, preferred by Anthony Haertel. A dispute about land led to a quarrel, during which Kürtz's wife put a revolver in his hand, which he discharged at Haertel without effect. Haertel seized the weapon and had Kürtz arrested. He was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

[Advertisement.]

"AMUSING"—To have teeth extracted with Laughing Gas at Dr. HASBROUCK'S, late operator at Colton's. Office, No. 256 Broadway, corner Twenty-third-street. Head-quarters.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Henry Harris, F. H. Greaterex, J. J. Gne, E. Cohen, H. O'Dell, Miss Cecil Sanford, Miss Crissia Stewart.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. F. Jacobs and child, G. F. Brown, H. G. Ward, William Shanahan, L. Johnston, William Ah Sang, Mrs. B. Atkin and servant, Miss Lucy White, John Barry, P. Green, S. Hertz, wife, and 2 children, J. M. Burral and wife, M. Fletcher, William Batty, D. C. Jones, H. C. Pinkham, W. H. Belden and daughter, G. W. Brooks, S. Ach, H. B. Townsend, Miss Bloss, Mrs. J. A. Allis, Miss Bernalle, H. T. Dawson, E. M. Willis, Miss Annie Ward, B. R. Lawrence and wife—12 steerage.

In steam-ship New-Orleans, from New-Orleans.—Alex. Hay, wife, and 2 children, Miss Mary Faber, Mrs. W. G. Wheeler and son, Mrs. O. Robien, Miss F. Wheeler, Mrs. C. E. Hamilton, A. Elliott and wife, Miss A. Thayer, Mrs. C. H. Foster, J. Jaques and wife, Mrs. B. Rowe and child, W. H. Blackadar, Mrs. Starky, 2 children, and nurse, Mrs. E. Fenner, Master Fennes, Mrs. J. G. Wheeler, child, and nurse, C. E. Spencer, wife, and son, Mrs. A. E. Treat, John Miller, J. P. French, Geo. E. Payne.

In steam-ship Mississippi, from New-Orleans.—J. H. Jordan, W. B. Rancken, J. J. Golding, Miss Maggie Henriques, Miss L. Aaron, and 14 steerage.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises......4:41 | Sun sets....7:12 | Moon rises.12:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:35 | Gov. Island.1:24 | Hell Gate...2:46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, May 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Caster, (Dutch,) De Boer, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) Willigerod, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Vicksburg, Rudolf, Port-au-Prince, Aux Cayes, &c., New-York and West India Steam-ship Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; George Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Vandalia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Charleston, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robt. Lowden; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston.

Ship Carl, (Ger.,) Otten, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Barks Metuvx, (Br.,) Davis, Konigsberg, C. W. Berteaux; Levant, (Br.,) Jones, Yarmouth, Eng., Carver & Barnes; Guiseppi, (Ital.,) Ramello, Cork or Falmouth for orders, A. P. Agresta; Narian Stover, Sherman, Havana, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs M. E. Thompson, Hooper, Fernandina, S. C., Loud & Co.; Carrie Bertha, Masters, Montevideo for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; Tallaman, (Norw.,) Hansen, Gothenberg, C. Tobias & Co.; D. M. Merrill, Harriman, Sagua la Grande, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; A. R. Patterson, (Br.,) Anderson, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Schrs. Lizzie Thompson, Thompson, Sydney, C. B., C. W. Bertaux; A. J. Gaskell, Gaskell, St. Augustine, Fla., W. Ray & Co.; Sea Bird, Hogan, Jacksonville, Fla., Slaght & Petty; B. J. Hazard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Maggie Queen, (Br.,) Foster, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; O. M. Marett, Reed, Para, B. J. Wenberg; Laura A. Dodd, Malada, Governor's Harbor, B. J. Wenberg; Hattie E. Smith, Brown, Cat Island, B. J. Wenberg; Julia A. Decker, Freeman, Harbor Island, B. J. Wenberg.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool May 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 65 cabin and 396 steerage passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. May 16, at 12½ P. M., 304 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed a three-masted schooner-rigged steamship, bound E.; same date, 3½ P. M., 295 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a Cardiff steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Reynaber, Bremen May 3, via Southampton 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. May 10, lat. 49 05, lon. 28 22, passed a Norwegian brig, showing letters H. C. M. J., bound W.; 13th, lat. 41 20, lon. 54 40, a steam-ship of the Guion line, bound W.; same date, lat. 41 17, lon. 55 04, steam-ship New-York, hence for Bremen. The Donau brings 855 passengers.

Steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-Orleans May 10 and the Bar 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. May 16, at 12½, lat. 37 12, lon. 74 42, signaled steam-ship City of Merida, hence for Havana; same day, at 1½, steam-ship General Barnes, do., for Savannah.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah May 13, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. May 14, 40 miles S. W. of Frying Pan shoals, passed schr. Henry H. Seavey, hence for Jacksonville; 15th, off Cape Hatteras, steam-ship Zodiac, hence for Savannah.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans May 11 and the Bar 12th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker. May 11, off Sunbrew, spoke schr. West Side, hence for Pensacola.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Ship Omba, (of London,) Thomson, Shanghae Jan. 25, with tea to order—vessel to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Bark John E. Chase, Davis, Hamburg 47 ds., with empty Petroleum barrels to Jay Cooke & Co.—vessel to Crane, Talbot & Co. May 10, [illegible] Crosby, hence for Hamburg. May 10, lat. [illegible], lon. 51 19, passed what we supposed to be the [illegible] ship, having the appearance of [illegible] large quantity of drift wood [illegible] a chink-wood boat. May 17, lat. 38 38, lon. 66 42, passed a wreck having the appearance of the between decks of a ship, painted white inside.

Bark [illegible], (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, [illegible] with sugar, molasses, and 2 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Virgo, (Norw.,) Mechelsen, Liverpool 38 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Christel, (Ger.,) Bockelmann, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Herm. Koop & Co.

Schr. Charles Morford, Parsons, Charleston 9 ds., with yellow pine to the New-Haven Steam Saw-mill Co.—vessel to Thomas G. Benton. The C. M. is bound to New-Haven.

Schr. Meteor, (of Bermuda,) Dunscourt, Hamilton, Bermuda 5 ds., with produce to Jno. Nix & Co.—vessel to Duncan McColl.

Schr. Lena, (of Brixham,) Upham, Messina, 68 ds., with fruit to order, vessel to Geo. F. Bulley; passed Gibraltar April 2.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Charleston, 5 ds., with railway iron to master.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Rhodes, Georges, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. Niantic, Beckwith, New-London, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. C. F. Lawrence, Beebe, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Baradan, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph, Skidmore, New-Haven.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Price, New-Haven.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Chas. W. Bentley, Hawkins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Thos. Ellis, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Lynn for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. R. Carlise, Northrup, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nightingale, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Minquas, Henny, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Wellington, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. Wm. P. Philipps, Hawkins, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. H. A. Deming, Billard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sam Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Dart, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Independence, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Greenport.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Boston, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. Brazos, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. H. Rowe, Keany, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Joseph Blackford, Ashby, George's Banks, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. John Manlove, Carr, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Blast, Warwick, Hartford.

Schr. A. B. Bergen, Willett, Brookhaven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. S. Williams, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Clark, Hartford.

Schr. Old Zack Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Manson, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence.

Schr. John W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Tunis, Depew, Davis, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. White, Rock, Lafferty, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Louisa, Frances, Winchester, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sunset, light N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Weser, for Bremen; Vandalia, for Hamburg; Washington, for Havre; City of Brooklyn, Canada, and Batavia, for Liverpool; Anglia and Assyria, for Glasgow; City of Austin, for Galveston; Geo. B. Cromwell and E. B. Souder, for New-Orleans; Vicksburg, for Port au Prince, &c.; San Jacinto and Montgomery, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; barks Donegal, for Dantzic; Rosalia, for Genoa; Lydia, for Liverpool; Giovanni Cataldo, Olivari, for Cork for orders; H. D. Stover, for Havana; brigs Hans Gude, for Flensburg; Sarah Crowell, for St. Johns, P. R.; schrs. Lizzie R., for Kingston, Jamaica; Carrie S. Webb, for Charleston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., May 17.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; bark Hancock, from Cardenas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 17.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, New-York; schrs. Lucy D. Boston; J. A. Potter, Boston; J. H. Stickney, Baltimore.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, New-York; Gulf Stream, Philadelphia; brig Hibernia, a port in Great Britain; schrs. R. N. Hawkins, Havre; R. R. Pedlar, Alexandria.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 17.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Amy, from Palermo.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 17.—Passed out schrs. Ida R. Greman, New-Haven; John McGinness and Oliver Jameson, Philadelphia; Olive A. Bates, Charles Walcot, S. J. Vaughan, Franklin Bell, D. R. Sawyer, and H. R. Bennett, New-York; Sophia, Boston.

Sld. brig Carl, Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 17.—Arr. steamer Zodiac, New-York; schr. Florence Rogers, New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Huntsville, and San Salvador, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; bark W. H. Jenkins, Liverpool; schr. Ada Fuller, Fall River; Augustus J. Fabor, New-York.

Cld. bark Ednia, Buenos Ayres; schr. Thomas G. Smith, Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 17.—Arr. schrs. Catawamteak, Blackwater, Va., for Rockland; Eliza, South Amboy, for Boston; Charlie & Willie, Vinal Haven, for New-Haven.

Sld. schrs. Allie Oakes, Wm. F. Garrison, H. Curtis, Entire, Lyra, Iowa, Charlie & Willie, Mary Brewer, Campbell and W. H. Miller.

Wind—W., light, clear.

Spoken.

May 9, lat. 38 10, lon. 64 31, spoke schr. Jessie Mitchel, steering S.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 17.—The Inman line steam-ship City of London sld. from this port yesterday for New-York.

The Cunard line steam-ships Scotia, Capt. Stott, from New-York May 7, and Malta, Capt. McKay, from Boston, May 6, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and the latter at 5 o'clock Saturday morning.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
Silversmiths.
Salesroom, No. 1 Bond St.

Have opened their Show Rooms for the sale of their STERLING SILVER and fine ELECTRO PLATE,

AT RETAIL.

GLASSWARE
VERY CHEAP.
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, Near 4th-st.,
OFFER HANDSOME TABLE SERVICES, OF ENGRAVED FERN GLASS, FOR TWELVE PERSONS, AT $50 PER SET.

FURNITURE.
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE IN THE CITY.
Suites from $35 to $1,000 at 25 per cent. less than former prices.
MY NEW PATENT SOFA-BEDSTEAD, THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
AT
B. L. SOUTHACK'S, No. 620 Broadway.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—From auction, the bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, English carpetings, oil-cloths, mattings, &c. 50,000 rolls fine gold paper, 50 cents per roll; fine paper, 12 cents per roll; fine good window shades, $2 per pair, usually sold at $4 50; 50,000 yards thick oil-cloth, 50 cents per yard; also, a large lot of English carpeting, &c., at low prices. J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson-st., opposite Dominick.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

FURNITURE AT COST.
We continue to offer a large portion of our stock at the cost of production.
Roux & Co.,
No. 827 BROADWAY.

J. NONNENBACHER & CO.
Manufacture and retail at wholesale prices
MOULDINGS,
Picture and Looking Glass Frames, and
WINDOW CORNICES.
FACTORY, NO. 19 PELL-ST., NEAR BOWERY.
Pell is the second block below Canal-st., west side.